



The Hongkong Telegraph.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BOLSHEVYK ATROCITIES.

SOME REVOLTING DISCLOSURES.

London, August 22.
Reuter's correspondent in South Russia gives an account of eye-witness scenes at Kharkoff, following its recapture from the Bolsheviks. Tens of thousands of people crowded in the vicinity of the five-storey torture house, where bodies were being exhumed. An eye-witness, describing the scene inside the house, says:—"In one window lay the dried-up skin torn from a man's hand, while a near-by room was literally choked with corpses and numerous pieces of underclothing soaked in blood, as also were the walls. The next room also was packed with corpses. The same things were seen in other rooms. All had been tortured. A pit six feet deep, close to the house, contained forty bodies and bits of bodies soaked in blood, giving off a horrible odour. Strips of skin had been torn off some bodies; other had arms and legs twisted and in others nails had been driven into the heads and ribs. Another pit contained fourteen men and one woman, all terribly tortured. One had the back of his head smashed in and the chest wounded in twelve places. Another had a bayonet thrust through the mouth and out of the skull. Another had his wrists hanging by mere threads. An old man had been buried alive; he had no wounds, but his tongue was jammed between his teeth and his mouth was full of earth. The woman had been similarly treated, but apparently was finally strangled. The people groaned as now and then, by some small thing such as a decayed tooth, they recognised father, brother or sister."

OUR NEW FISCAL POLICY.

UNSTABLE INDUSTRIES DEFINED.

London, August 22.
Mr. Lloyd George defines unstable key industries as those fulfilling the following tests:—"A product essential for war or for the maintenance of the country during war; an industry so neglected before the war that there was an inadequate supply of the product; an industry about which the Government found it necessary to take special steps during the war; an industry which, if special Government support were withdrawn, could not maintain itself at a level of production essential to the national life. It is proposed that the fees charged for the issue of licences to import goods produced by such unstable key industries be fixed with regard, in each case, to the difference between the price at which the article can be imported and the price at which similar articles can be sold in the United Kingdom. It may be necessary for some years for the Government to continue to assist these industries."

NORTH-WEST RUSSIA.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

London, August 22.
Reuter's Agency learns that the newly-established North-West Russian Government will shortly issue a declaration of policy containing the following principles:—"The Government, formed in agreement with representatives of the Allies and united with the Government of Admiral Kolchak, declares a decisive war against Bolshevism. The complete equality of all citizens in civil liberties is guaranteed, and a new Constituent Assembly is to be convoked immediately. The different nationalities are to form part of a united Russia on a federative or autonomous basis, the administrations of Zemstvos and Municipalities to be organised on democratic principles; the agrarian question to be solved by the Constituent Assembly, and until then the land to remain in the hands of the rural population. An eight-hours working day, Government control over production, and regulations for safeguarding labour are to be introduced."

THE TREATY WITH AFGHANISTAN.

London, August 22.
A White Paper, dealing with the recent events in Afghanistan, mentions that the Peace Treaty leaves the country officially free and independent, internally and externally. It contains no stipulation that the Amir shall follow the advice of Britain in external relations.

STRIKES IN AUSTRALIA.

THE SEAMEN TRUCULENT.

London, August 22.
Owing to a hitch in the final negotiations, the Australian seamen's strike continues. The Union is now endeavouring to extend the strike to Overseas ships.

ODESSA TAKEN BY UKRAINIANS.

London, August 22.
The Ukrainian troops have occupied Odessa.

HOME CRICKET.

London, August 22.
The match between Middlesex and Yorkshire was drawn.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 23.
Silver opened at 60 1/4d. and closed at 59 1/4d. The market is firm.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

IMPORTANT ALLIED DECISIONS.

Paris, August 22.
The Supreme Council has discussed the situation in Central Europe, Silesia and Hungary.
Mr. Hoover, who has returned from a tour of investigation at Budapest, Vienna and Warsaw, urged as regards Hungary that the Conference should compel the departure of the Archduke Joseph and insisted that the coup d'etat whereby a Hapsburger has become the head of the Hungarian Government had done the most harm; it had re-stimulated Bolshevism throughout Central Europe, and immediate action must be taken. Mr. Hoover represented that the economic situation in Hungary is very unsatisfactory, as the Rumanians are still requisitioning foodstuffs and sending them to their own country. He asked that the Allied Governments should send agents to the Rumanian border to prevent the export of food from Hungary to Rumania. Consequently the Allied Military Mission in Budapest has been authorised, if feasible, immediately to send agents, as suggested.

With reference to Upper Silesia, Mr. Hoover declared that the situation of the country was so bad that the only solution was Allied occupation. In the Duchy of Teschen, the Polish workers refused to work the mines unless the Duchy were given to Poland. It was decided to send an Inter-Allied Commission to Silesia, comprising Polish, Czech, and German delegates. The commission will remain in Silesia and control the country in the interests of the Allies during the holding of the plebiscite in Upper Silesia, which takes place as soon as possible after the ratification of the German Treaty by all the Powers.

A DEADLOCK IN SILESIA.

London, August 22.
It is learned from a Polish source that the Upper Silesian electric works are at a standstill and the whole territory is without light or power. All the factories are paralyzed owing to the absence of coal.
It is reported from Warsaw that a skirmish has taken place in which many were killed and wounded, owing to the Germans attacking a Polish-Silesian outpost.

THE HUNGARIAN ELECTIONS.

Buda Pest, August 22.
The Cabinet has discussed an Electoral Bill based on universal suffrage, including women, and has decided that the elections take place on September 20. The Premier will consult the Entente Missions on the subject.

DECLINE IN STERLING EXCHANGE.

ANXIETY FELT IN EUROPE.

London, August 21.
The decline in sterling, especially American, exchange is featured in the papers. The sovereign yesterday was the lowest on record—410 cents. Thus a pound is worth 17/- in America. Experts exhort the public to study foreign exchanges in order to appreciate the necessity of economy and increased production of exports, pointing out that money, now so plentiful, is largely fictitious owing to inflated paper currency.

Similar concern is expressed in Paris. The Temps compares France's position unfavourably with Great Britain's, pointing out that a pound sterling is worth 34 francs. It urges increased and cheaper production as the only remedy and to sell goods abroad. It concludes that it is unlikely that the Allies will resume the system of artificial stabilisation of exchange.

A telegram says the Berlin Food Department, owing to the decreasing value of the mark, which is worth 24d., has prohibited the buying of certain goods abroad, for instance, food from Denmark and Holland.

GERMANY'S NEW PRESIDENT.

THE OATH-TAKING CEREMONY.

Weimar, August 22.
Amid much ceremony, the President, Herr Ebert, took the oath at the National Assembly. He was received with military honours in a crowded square. An organ played as he entered the hall, which was decorated with flowers and packed.
Herr Ebert, in a speech, emphasised the need of labour in the Empire's service in order to rebuild the Fatherland, whose new vital principle was freedom and right. He subsequently spoke from the balcony and was given an ovation, the people singing "Deutschland Uber Alles."

CARNEGIE'S WEALTH.

ESTATE VALUED BELOW FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS.

New York, August 22.
The late Mr. Andrew Carnegie has left less than \$50,000,000.

PRINCE OF WALES IN QUEBEC.

Quebec, August 22.
H. R. H. Prince of Wales arrived yesterday and was given a wonderful reception.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

A SHANGHAI TRAGEDY.

Shanghai, August 23.
Mr. Frederick Weiss, General Passenger Agent of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services here, has been found dead with his throat cut on top of a grave mound in the Yangtseepoo district. He disappeared suddenly and had been missing for two days, when his body was found. The cause of the tragedy is unknown.
[The late Mr. Weiss was about thirty-two years of age and had been in Shanghai for about four years. He was unmarried.]
The Weiss case develops in mystery and is now believed to be a case of murder. The autopsy has revealed a bullet in the skull, located so that for it to be self-inflicted would be impossible. It also showed that the throat was cut, but not fatally.
The Coroner's inquest will be completed on Monday.

THE SHANGHAI COUNCIL.

Shanghai, August 23.
The Chinese have finally decided to pay their taxes on Monday, the understanding that the Chinese Advisory Committee will be consulted in future by the Municipal Council.

GERMAN LINERS.

Singapore, August 23.
The German liners Sydney and Luebeck are due from Java to-day.

NEW COUNCIL MEMBERS.

Singapore, August 23.
Messrs. Nutt (Straits Trading Co.) and Craig, of Sandilands, have been appointed members of the Council.

DAY BY DAY.

The s.s. Nile is back in port from the North. She will shortly be put on the Pacific run.

The Honorary Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the following subscription to the funds of the Hospitals—Sir Robert Ho Tung, \$100.

Seahor Henrique M. Correia da Silva, the new Governor of Macao, who left Hongkong when the typhoon was raging, arrived safely on Saturday at Macao, where he received a hearty welcome.

A Chinese was to-day charged with striking another on the head with a basin. They were standing outside a free congee kitchen and were pushing into each other. A quarrel then took place. The case was adjourned till the 27th instant.

At the Police Court to-day Mr. R. E. Lindsell, in sentencing a small boy charged with selling without a licence, to receive eight strokes of the cane,

said:—"I should like to point out to the representatives of the Press, that strokes given are not by the birch; they are given by a rattan cane."

The Canton Times says that Mr. Leefong Ahlo, B.A., has been appointed Chinese Consul to Samoa, according to a Peking report. Mr. Ahlo is a lawyer, a graduate of Cambridge University, and was an associate justice of the Chinese Supreme Court in the Ching Dynasty. Mr. Ahlo has spent most of his time in Hongkong, Macao, and Canton during the last few years.

Canton was but little disturbed by the typhoon on Friday. The only sign of the typhoon was the absence of traffic on the river except for a few steam launches. The Hongkong and Macao steamers schedule was interrupted, while practically all the native ferries to interior points were tied up during Friday and Saturday. Little damage was reported from the numerous small craft on the river, as all of them had been forewarned and sought safety in the side creeks and along the Bund.

To-day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 10. 7/10.

The Weather.

Forecast: Rainy. Barometer: 30.15. Temperature 7 p.m.: 82. Humidity 8 p.m.: 70.

DAYLIGHT SHOOTING AFFRAY.

EXCITING SCENE IN VAGULAR STREET.

LUKONG, SHOOTER, AN INDIAN CONSTABLE.

A serious shooting affray took place in D'Agular Street to-day, at about 11.45 a.m., which resulted in an Indian constable being taken to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from two revolver bullet wounds. He is now lying in a precarious condition.
It appears that this morning the Indian constable reported the lukong for breach of duty. The latter was duly brought before the C.S.P. and reprimanded. The Indian and the Chinese were later seen leaving the premises of the Central Station together. The next thing that is definitely known is that the lukong was seen chasing the Indian down D'Agular Street. A coolie in the employ of Messrs. Hoosain Ali, general drapers, of No. 4 D'Agular Street, seeing the Indian constable running took fright and for some reason, imagined that he was being chased and also started to run. Just outside the shop No. 7, D'Agular Street, which is occupied by a Japanese fancy goods retailer, named I. Nakazawa, the lukong fired a shot at the Indian, who then ran into the Hoosain Ali's shop, on the opposite side of the road, the way to which, the coolie (who thought he was being chased) had shown. The Indian entered the shop and tried to take cover behind a pile of goods, but the lukong followed and fired again, hitting the constable in the chest. The assailant then made off and disappeared in the vicinity of St. Paul's College. A cordon of police has been surrounding the vicinity ever since, but up to time of going to press, the lukong has not been arrested.
The Indian was taken to the Government Civil Hospital, where he lies, as stated, in a precarious condition.

U. S. SHIPPING BOARD RATES.

NEW SCALE FOR FAR EAST.

The American Consul General has received information from the United States Shipping Board concerning a revision of its rates from the United States to the Far East. The new rates cover both the trade from the North Atlantic and the Pacific Coast ports, particularly to Japan and China and became effective on August 15th.
The rate from the Pacific Coast for general cargo is \$1.00 per 100 lbs. or 50 cents per cubic foot ship's option. The rate on iron and steel articles is 60 cents per 100 lbs. machinery 80 cents per 100 lbs. or 40 cents per cubic foot ship's option.
Rates from the North Atlantic ports to China and Japan for general cargo are \$1.12 per 100 lbs. or 62 1/2 cents per cubic foot. The rate on iron and steel articles is 80 cents per 100 lbs. or 50 cents per cubic foot.
Special rates on other commodities have been arranged.

LAND SALES.

Two lots of Crown land were sold at the P.W.D. Office on Saturday.
Inland Lot 2273, situated at Bay View Police Station, containing 113 acres, was sold for \$1,000.



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CHINA AND JAPAN.

A "TIMES" COMMENT.

It is very much to be regretted that the refusal of the Paris Conference to undertake a revision of the Sino-Japanese Treaties of 1915 has led the Chinese Government to withhold their signature from the Peace Treaty of Versailles, says the *Times* of July 9. We do not propose to discuss the merits of the many controversial issues raised in connexion with those treaties. As will be seen from an outline of the Chinese case, published in another column, it rests rather upon future apprehensions than upon actual grievances. China complains that the working of the treaties to which she was compelled to subscribe is so loose and elastic that it leaves her at the mercy of Japan should Japan be tempted to take advantage of superior might to place an extreme construction upon them. Her past experiences with other Powers besides Japan may perhaps excuse these misgivings, though they could scarcely be brought within the purview of the Peace Conference. But China's remedy does not seem to us to lie in a demonstrative refusal to join with the Allies in the signature of peace with Germany, any more than it can lie in such ebullitions of public temper as the boycott of Japanese goods, or in demonstrations against Chinese statesmen whose special knowledge of Japan and of the Japanese has induced them to labour wholeheartedly for the improvement of Sino-Japanese relations. None of these proceedings can win the sympathy of foreign Powers, on whose good will China in her present helplessness—largely due to her own shortcomings—can alone usefully rely.

The ripe wisdom of our Japanese Allies has, on the other hand, at the present juncture an admirable opportunity for a display of real and generous statesmanship in their dealings with China. The Japanese Prime Minister, Mr. Hara, the first commoner to have been called to that high position, realizes, fully, we believe, that a friendly China can alone provide the necessary outlet for the increasing industrial energies of Japan and for the increasing enterprise of a population which is growing by considerably more than a million every year. Baron Uchida, the Japanese Foreign Minister, is well known at Peking, where he represented his country for some years with conspicuous success; and, having been afterwards Ambassador in Washington, he must be perfectly familiar with the attitude of the United States towards Far Eastern questions. The Chinese are doubtless for the moment profoundly disappointed that President Wilson did not stand by them more vigorously in Paris. They probably did not expect that the Entente Powers, and especially Great Britain, whose relations with Japan have been for many years peculiarly close and intimate, would espouse their cause against an Ally who had played a much more active part in the war. But they appear to have counted very confidently on American support. No one ever cast his bread on the waters with happier results than did the United States when it remitted its share of the Boxer indemnity on condition that China spent the money on sending her youths to study in America. Since then there has been a steady flow of young Chinese to American schools and universities—upwards of 1,700 last year alone—who have made hosts of friends for themselves and their country in the United States and have returned to China imbued with deep faith in the nation that befriended them. Of the five representatives of the Chinese Government at the Peace Conference, three are graduates of American universities. The proportion is still greater amongst the many experts attached to the Chinese Delegation.

From the outcry that is already being raised in many quarters in America against what the President's opponents describe as his desertion of China at the Peace Conference, it may safely be assumed that if political considerations of a more general character have deterred Mr. Wilson from supporting the Chinese Delegation at Paris, American policy has not been influenced by



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likely to be deflected from the objects which it has hitherto steadily pursued in extending its protection to all the legitimate

aspirations and interests of China. There are other means of reconciling them with the legitimate aspirations and interests of Japan than that of endorsing the Chinese plea for a formal revision of the Sino-Japanese Treaties. Japan can allay Chinese anxiety at once by furnishing spontaneously, and in a generous and conciliatory spirit, the definition of her intentions in regard to the more contentious and obscure clauses of the treaties, which she considered herself justified in withholding when it was claimed as of right by the Chinese representatives in Paris. If it be urged that the uncompromising attitude of the Chinese Government makes it more difficult for Japan to take such a step, her own position in the Far East is surely so strong that she has no need to stand merely on her dignity. Her position all over the world would be made still stronger by a *bona fide* gesture which would finally disarm the suspicion and jealousy that she complains of encountering in more powerful quarters than China. Should that, however, be regarded as a mere counsel of perfection, it must be remembered that one of the chief purposes of the League of Nations is to permit questions such as may arise over the interpretation of the Sino-Japanese Treaties to be dealt with in a reasonable spirit. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that China seriously intends to persevere in a wilful course of which one of the most unfortunate results for herself would be to cut her off from original membership of the League, since the Covenant of the League is part and parcel of the Treaty she has declined to sign.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIK OPERATIONS.

Paris, Aug. 20.
The Supreme Council has decided to invite neutrals to inform it how they are able to co-operate towards the economic isolation of Bolshevik Russia; also to summon Germany to accept restrictions on German trade in Russia which neutrals may be induced to impose themselves. The Council's power of action is limited because the United States does not recognise a state of war between the Entente and Russia and refuses to join the blockade or render help against the Bolsheviks.

London, Aug. 20.
A Bolshevik wireless message says: "The enemy has occupied Kherson and Nikolai.".

Paris, Aug. 20.
Advices from Zurich state that the Rumanians are preparing an offensive beyond the Danube with the object of joining up with General Denikin's left wing.

Latest information shows that the Bolshevik forces on the fronts consist of fifteen armies, of whom 39,000 men are on the North Russian front, 167,000 on the West Russian, 148,000 on the South Russian and 133,000 on the Eastern fronts. It is estimated that there are 727,000 additional troops in the interior.

It is semi-officially learned that an agreement has been reached at Bukharest between the Ukrainian mission despatched by General Petliura and the Rumanian Government whereby the latter will accord the former free passage of munitions and supplies. The contracting parties undertake not to take up arms against each other. Rumania agrees to interpret the Ukrainian wishes at the Peace Conference. The agreement will largely strengthen the Ukraine's struggle against the Bolsheviks.

London, August 21.
A War Office message from Marmansk (August 20) says: Our troops attacked the enemy seven miles south of Kapsolga. The enemy was driven out of his positions and pursued southwards several miles. In Shunga peninsula the Russians dispersed the enemy, taking fifty-nine prisoners. East of Lake Onega two enemy forces attempting to attack a village in our possession lost direction and attacked each other, suffering heavy losses.

London, August 22.
Telegrams from Helsingfors state that the British naval operations at Kronstadt covered a wide range, units of trawlers and destroyers ceaselessly keeping the enemy on the Bolshevik minefield, where ultimately an action was fought. This was precipitated by a combined bombardment and air raid causing conflagrations at the forts and on shore and forcing the Bolshevik warships to put to sea where the motorboats were awaiting.

Paris, August 22.
A British note has been received informing the Council of the formation of the North-western Russian Government, cabled last week, and stating that the Estonian Government refused to co-operate in the advance on Petrograd unless the Conference recognised Estonia's complete independence, General Gough, British representative in the Baltic provinces, urgently recommended compliance with Estonia's demand, otherwise the whole movement might collapse. A note from Marshal Foch was read, pointing out that the German Government refused to comply with four out of the five points laid down as regards the evacuation of the Baltic States. The situation is not improved by the departure of Von der Goltz for Berlin as the army being formed under Prince von Lieven is apparently merely a reincarnation of Von der Goltz's army. The Council decided to direct General Gough to ensure German execution of the demands.

THE GOLIATH.

Paris, August 21.
Genuine anxiety as to the fate of the Farman aerobus Goliath is felt in official circles in Paris. Nothing has been heard from the airship since August 18. Hopes are still entertained among the optimists that they have landed in the interior and are unable to communicate. —Havas.

Paris, August 22.
Although there is still no news of the great aeroplanes Goliath, which flew from Paris for Casablanca, French air circles are far from giving up hope of the safety of the ship. They are waiting for news of the ship's return to Paris. —Havas.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITAIN'S TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

London, August 22.
Mr. Lloyd George has issued a lengthy summary of the Government's policy relating to trade, industry and labour, as announced in his speech on August 18, emphasising afresh the points made on that occasion. It declares the Government is deeply impressed with the evidence tendered to the Coal Commission and the necessity for ameliorating the unsatisfactory social and housing conditions of the miners. Any scheme of reorganisation of industry must ensure sufficient coal supplies at such cost as to enable the export trade of the country to be maintained and expended. A committee will be immediately established to inquire into the diminution of output. As regards the trade policy steps will be taken to promote industrial research and invention and increasing efficiency by developing technical education. Increased output will be stimulated by propaganda. The importance of the principle and practice of standardisation is emphasised. It is proposed to establish a Department of Standards to promote and co-ordinate standardisation generally and administer all necessary testing institutions, and to authorise and supervise the testing carried out by technical institutions, trade organisations or private concerns.

Paris, August 21.
Regarding the speech by Mr. Lloyd George the impression among French circles is frankly one of great disappointment as the British Cabinet since the armistice has practised an Imperial policy. Mr. Lloyd George stated nothing definite about Ireland, and the English in Turkey in Asia or as regards Franco-British relations. —Havas.

FRENCH ELECTRIC POWER.

Paris, August 21.
M. Stel, Under Secretary for Public Works, proposes that France should use her great river system, especially the Rhone and the more rapid flowing streams of the south and centre, as large storehouses of electric power. The Rhone alone could provide an annual saving of 20 million francs. —Havas.

MORE GERMANS FOR TRIAL.

MANY U-BOAT OFFICERS.

The chief topic of conversation in the Lobby yesterday (says the Times of July 5) was again the Prime Minister's announcement that the trial of the Kaiser would be held in London.

It is understood that the request for the surrender of the Kaiser by the Dutch Government will not be made by the Allies until the special tribunal has not only been constituted, but is actually sitting. None of the five Judges, who will be selected by each of the Allied Great Powers, has yet been appointed, and no decision on the personnel of the Court can be taken until the Peace Treaty has been formally ratified. It may again be emphasized that the Allied Governments do not anticipate any difficulty in securing the surrender of the Kaiser by the Dutch Government. Although punishment is in the discretion of the Court, it is understood that the Allies will not press for the death penalty. They argue that they do not wish to present the Germans with a martyr ready-made. In their view detention for life would be a more severe punishment. Finally, it is stated that there is little likelihood of the Kaiser's being lodged in the Tower of London, before and during his trial. It is more likely that a secure retreat will be found for him in the country.

The Kaiser, however, is not the only wrongdoer among our late enemies whom the Allies have decided to bring to justice. The Peace Treaty provides for the trial of a large number of less highly placed Germans who are accused of having committed acts in violation of the laws and customs of war. The British Admiralty, for example, has handed in a list of 71 German naval officers and others, including many submarine commanders, who are charged with specific acts of barbarity. The offences for which these persons will be tried include the bombardment of open ports on the English coast, submarine warfare generally, and the laying of mines under illegal conditions. Some of the persons named in the list are actually in British custody. Every Allied Government has a list of its own, and the complete tally of persons to be handed over to the Allies for trial will be communicated to the German Government within a month of the coming into force of the Treaty.

MILITARY TRIBUNALS.

These persons will be tried by a different form of tribunal from that which will be constituted for the trial of the Kaiser. He will be tried by a special tribunal of five Judges—a sort of super-Civil Court. His former subjects will be brought before military tribunals, and if found guilty, they will be sentenced to punishments laid down by law. There will be two distinct types of military tribunals. Persons accused of criminal acts against the nationals of one of the Allies will be brought before the military tribunals of that Power. Persons accused of criminal acts against the nationals of more than one of the Allies will be brought before joint military tribunals, composed of members of the tribunal of the Powers concerned. In every case the accused person will be entitled to name his own counsel.

It has not yet been finally decided where these tribunals shall sit. It is clear, however, that the national tribunals will try the persons brought before them on their own soil. The British military tribunals, for instance, will probably sit in London. It is felt, however, that it would be wise to give them discretion to sit on occasion in France or Flanders for the convenience of witnesses, many of whom are to be found in the zone of our old campaigning ground. It is understood that it will be necessary to pass a Bill to set up the British tribunal. It is possible that the inter-allied tribunal will sit in Paris, which would seem to be the most convenient centre for the grim business in hand.

One undertaking which the German Government has given is important. It will furnish all documents and information of every kind the production of which may be considered necessary to ensure the full knowledge of the incriminating acts, the discovery of offenders, and the just appreciation of responsibility.

NOTICE

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CRISIS.

Paris, August 22.
Mr. Hoover has returned from a tour of Central Europe and has reported to the Supreme Council explaining the grave coal situation in Europe as the result of the strikes in Silesia. He dealt with the situation in Hungary.

Reporting to the Council Mr. Hoover stated that unless the widest, almost autocratic, powers were given to deal with the coal situation in Silesia nothing can save Europe from an economic and political crisis. Most of the troubles in Austria Hungary are directly traceable to the world coal crisis. Food scarcity in Budapest is tremendous. There are no anaesthetics, antiseptics or dressings at the hospitals, where there are twenty thousand patients. Rickets and tuberculosis have increased appallingly in both countries. Everywhere paper bandages and clothing are used. There are no ointments to treat the skin diseases due to malnutrition of babies. For every ton of coal sent from America to Europe a ton of foodstuffs would be kept in America.

SILESIAN SITUATION.

Paris, Aug. 20.
The Supreme Council has received reports showing that the situation in Upper Silesia is very grave, the miners in many parts being in a state of armed insurrection against the German authorities. Strikers have seized the towns of Kallowitz, Press and Jeolin. The French military representative in Silesia suggests that troops, under a French General, should be despatched and the Polish Government concur. The latest news from Berlin claims that the situation is improving and work is partly resuming.

Berlin, August 22.
The conference between the German Government and the Polish Mission, attended by the French General Delpont, decided that the Germans refrain from further executions in Silesia. An inter-Allied Commission will proceed to Silesia to-day. The Polish Mission at Berlin will proceed to Warsaw to-day until the inter-Allied Commission has reported. The Polish Mission publishes a statement declaring that the movement in Silesia is not Bolshevik but a protest against the protracted state of siege and German oppression, provoking a strike of both Poles and Germans, which the excesses of the troops transformed into a revolt.

Paris, August 22.
The Council has decided to inform all concerned that the German Government is entitled to maintain order in Upper Silesia until the ratification of the Peace Treaty. Polish troops cannot be allowed to enter the country unless requested by Germany. The Council decided to send a mission to the disturbed region to report the measures necessary to restore order, also to accelerate the formation of the inter-Allied Commission which will control the country during the plebiscite.

VISCOUNT GREY.

London, Aug. 21.
Viscount Grey sails for America about September 10.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

PRESIDENT POINCARÉ'S TOUR.

Paris, August 22.
Continuing his journey through Alsace Lorraine, President Poincaré conferred the Cross of the Legion of Honour on Phalsbourg and Strassbourg which distinguished themselves by their gallant resistance to the Germans in 1870. The President said the soul of Strassbourg was like that of Alsace. It was immortal and could never be enslaved by a foreign tyrant—Hayao.

UKRAINIAN ELECTIONS.

London, August 22.
The Ukrainian Bureau states that in the elections of communal councils the Ukraine Bolsheviks were crushingly defeated, polling only one third of the total votes despite their terroristic measures.

THE MEXICO CITY AFFAIR.

London, August 22.
Continuing cables to Mexico City that the government of Mexico City is preparing to send a mission to the disturbed region to report the measures necessary to restore order, also to accelerate the formation of the inter-Allied Commission which will control the country during the plebiscite.

NOTICES

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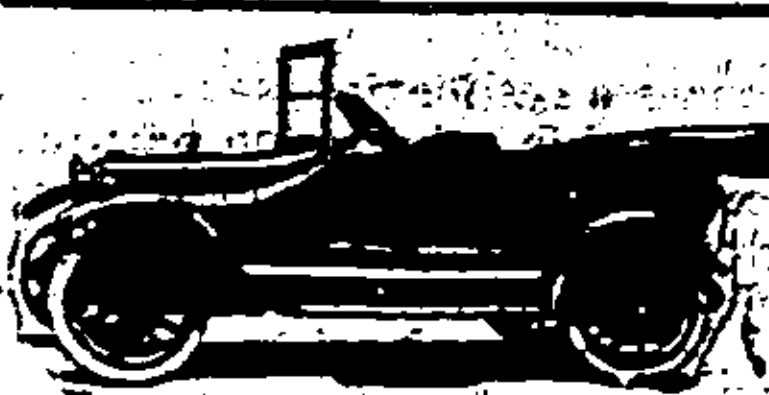
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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who are our agents there.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1919.

A KOWLOON "M. P." WANTED.

The steady growth of Kowloon as a residential area, concerning which we had something to say in this column on Saturday, is brought into emphasis by such occurrences as typhoons, when the whole community across the harbour is in danger of being isolated, at any rate for the time being. Then it is realised how important to the business life of the Colony are the people who reside on the peninsula. But there are other occasions also when a good idea is obtainable of the number of folk who live in Kowloon. We have only to carry our minds back to the time of the Peace Celebrations and to remember the thousands of people who crowded on to the ferry pier on the Hongkong side after the two nights' displays were over, to realise how big the non-Chinese population of Kowloon really is. In a lesser degree, we get the same point illustrated by the crowded condition of the ferry boats leaving Kowloon say in the region of 8.30 a.m. daily and Hongkong at the time of the tiffin hour. After theatres, too, the same fact is impressed upon one by the heavy calls on the accommodation of the ferry-boats. Without having any figures beside us on the point, we should be inclined to think that more business people live in Kowloon to-day than on the island.

We are laying stress on the fact of Kowloon's growth because we believe that it is not generally recognised in Hongkong, and because we think the time has come when Kowloon interests should receive closer and more specialised attention. The *South China Morning Post* on Saturday dwelt on this matter and amongst other things urged the necessity of a better market, public recreation facilities, the provision of a hospital and a public hall, and improved lighting and water supplies. These are, admittedly, some of the things which ought to be made available to such a self-contained community as that across the harbour. And there are others as well. We have before, commented on the extreme necessity of a hospital for Europeans in Kowloon, in support of which we have shown the dangers, in urgent cases of sickness and accidents, of patients having to be sent across to Hongkong. But there are times when, however seriously in need of hospital treatment, a sufferer may be, it is impossible to convey him or her across the harbour—we have in mind the critical state of the patient and the absence of means of communication at night-time. But it is unnecessary to labour the point: Kowloon badly needs a hospital for Europeans. As to the poor water supply, this is a serious matter when we contemplate the possibility of fire breaking out, for, however well-equipped a fire brigade may be—and at present, Kowloon is very badly off in this respect—what hope can there be of coping with an outbreak say in a three-storied residential flat when the pressure from the mains is even insufficient to ensure one a morning bath? We could go on enumerating many more things which Kowloon needs, but sufficient has been said to prove that, so far as the provision of the ordinary amenities of life go, residents on the peninsula have been shockingly neglected.

To complain of these shortcomings serves the purpose of bringing them to notice. But that is not enough. The time has come when Kowloon residents should themselves begin to take an interest in an organised movement to secure the redress of their grievances. What is really needed is that Kowloon shall have its own representative on the Legislative Council—a resident of Kowloon, whose one concern it would be to watch the interests of his constituents. He should be directly elected. A Hongkong resident, whether he be the nominee of the Constitutional Reform Association or any similar body, will not do; those who live in Kowloon are best qualified to understand and to press its demands. We would therefore suggest that, as a start, a meeting of Kowloon residents be called and if the feeling is in favour of joining hands with the Constitutional Reform Association, a deputation from that body should put forward the plea of a specially-elected Kowloon representative and ask that the Association's scheme be amended to include Kowloon. On the other hand, if Kowloon is to have its own representative, the Association should draw up a petition and ask that the Government should come to deal with the Kowloon movement on its own merits. Kowloon, surely, the only community in the Colony which has not a direct voice in the Government.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

A LIFEBOAT FOR HONGKONG!

The suggestion made by a correspondent on Saturday, that there should be a lifeboat in Hongkong, available for service in such emergencies as typhoons and heavy gales, is one that ought not to be allowed to pass without further consideration. At home, we know what a magnificent work is done by lifeboats in weather which is as bad as many a "blow" which we get here. The Royal National Lifeboat Institution maintains over 260 lifeboats on the coasts of the United Kingdom, including a number of steam and motor craft. It is calculated that since its establishment in 1824 it has been instrumental in saving well over 55,000 lives. The Institution is, as is well-known, maintained by the generosity of the public. Satisfying men tell us that if Hongkong had a lifeboat, there would be no lack of men willing and able to man it in time of stress, and they say it would be of the greatest value on such occasions. Some may urge that this is a matter for the Government, but are we not rather inclined to expect the authorities to look after too many things? If it is established that a lifeboat could be of service here, could not one be provided and maintained by public subscription? It is true that we do not often get gales of the intensity of that which visited us on Thursday and Friday, but all the same, we get a fair share of rough weather and in the course of a year the toll among the boat-people is a heavy one. Perhaps some of the leading men of the Colony, European and Chinese, will give this suggestion of our correspondent their early and careful attention.

NO GERMAN WANTED.

It is satisfactory to note that the Hon. Mr. Alabaster has, through the medium of a question to the Government, approached the authorities on the question of excluding former enemy subjects from the Colony and that a promise of early legislation on the matter has been made. Mr. Alabaster wants the Germans and Austrians prevented from making Hongkong a centre of alien activity, intrigue and propaganda, and in that desire he has with him the solid backing of public opinion. What we shall be interested in seeing is whether Hongkong will have to fall into line with general Imperial policy on the question, or whether an opportunity will be given the Colony of translating its own wishes into legislative enactment. Here in Hongkong, before the war, we saw more of the German and his ways than most people at home, and unless it can be helped, we do not want the Hun back again, at any rate for many years, and then only under conditions which will mean a close watch being kept on his activities. We have heard it said that, the war and its result notwithstanding, the Germans have had certain connections kept open for them, and that if ever they should come back they will find the machinery in readiness and even the men to work it. Well, we want no more Germans here, and we expect the Government to see to it that public opinion on the point is respected.

OVERTHROWING BOLSHIEVKS.

There is further evidence in the telegrams that the Bolsheviks are having a rather gruelling time in the field of battle at the present moment. The latest review of the military operations, in which the Russians, the Estonians, the Poles and the Ukrainians are engaged, is a very cheery one, and it inspires the hope that before long the Bolsheviks will be counted out. Then we may hope for a fresh start, and the placing of Russia on the high road to happiness and liberty. In view of the successes which are being secured by the anti-Bolshevik armies, it does seem to the looker-on a thousand pities that the Allied forces are about to withdraw their support from those elements who want to be free of Bolshevik terrorism and despotism. The representations made by the North Russians to the Allied Democracies in this connection cannot be overlooked or discounted. Efforts are now being made to secure some kind of agreement among the Powers to isolate Bolshevik Russia economically, but the trouble is that America will not enter into any such arrangement. We are convinced that the consistency of the Bolsheviks is one of their chief weapons.

DAY-BY-DAY.

BURN UP THE BARRIERS TO SUCCESS WITH THE LIQUID FIRES OF ENTHUSIASM.

There was a clean bill of health in Hongkong on Saturday.

In the Bowls League match played between Taikoo and the K.C.C. on Saturday, the former won by 24 points.

There will be a presentation of trophies won by members of the K.C.C. in various tournaments, on Saturday afternoon next.

Sir Matthew Nathan has resigned the Secretaryship of the Ministry of Pensions on his appointment as Chairman of the Special Grant Committee.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending August 9th, amounted to 80,034 tons and the sales during the period, to 43,390 tons.

Eight men were to-day charged, before Mr. Smith, with being members of the Triad Society. Inspector Watt asked for a remand. The case was adjourned till next Monday at 10 a.m.

The new light cruiser Hawkins was ordered to be commissioned at Chatham on July 24, for service as flagship of the Commander-in-Chief of the China Station. The flag of the Commander-in-Chief is at present flown ashore.

A Chinese was to-day charged with stealing and receiving an electric fan. Defendant denied the first charge, and admitted the second. Mr. N. L. Smith sentenced him to three months' hard labour on the second charge; he was discharged on the first count.

Mr. N. L. Smith to-day sentenced a Sanitary Board coolie to six months' hard labour. Defendant was charged a week ago with stabbing and wounding another coolie. As the complainant was not able to attend the Court then, the hearing was adjourned until to-day.

Three Chinese were charged with having *van put* tickets in their possession. They were found in a cubicle, and in the cubicle was a cupboard in which was a basket, and all the gear required in printing the tickets. They all blamed each other. Mr. N. L. Smith fined them \$200, or three months' hard labour.

An Indian and a Chinese were to-day charged with fighting. They were brought before Mr. N. L. Smith. The Indian was a watchman of the Dragon Motor-car Garage and the Chinese was a private chauffeur. They had some misunderstanding which led to the fight. They were bound over in personal bonds of \$50 to keep the peace for six months.

It will be of interest to many China people to know that amongst the staff of Admiral Duff, the new Commander-in-Chief on the China Station, is Lieut. Lang. He is the son of Admiral Lang, who was well-known in connection with the battle of Yalu. Lieut. Lang is intelligence officer on the Admiral's staff.

Amongst other officers who have recently been appointed to the Hawkins, the new flagship of the China Station, are Captain R. G. H. Henderson, C.B., who commands the Flagship and will be Flag-Captain and Chief of Staff to Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, Commander N. A. Woodhouse, who will be on the Admiral's Staff; Pay Commr. H. Miller, D.S.O., who will be the Admiral's secretary; Pay-Lieut. A. C. Helmsley, O.B.E., who will be Capt. Henderson's secretary; and Pay Sub-Lieut. J. H. Lejeune and M. H. Elliott, who will be Paymtr.—Commr. Miller's clerks.

M. Sklarovsky, the celebrated Russian pianist, who recently gave a series of concerts in Hongkong in conjunction with M. Strydom, has now returned to the Colony, en route to Manila and America. He has been touring in Java where he gave over 60 recitals. M. Sklarovsky hopes to give a Chopin recital in Hongkong, before he leaves, the date of which will be announced later. It might be mentioned that M. Sklarovsky is one of the finest exponents of Chopin's work who has ever visited the Far East. He has made a special study of the compositions of the Polish composer.

CURRENT COIN.

BY "MENDANTOR."

There is a howling complaint against the way some of the Japanese shipping companies are breaking their pledge to support the Conference freight rates. Although they are in the Conference they are charging above the Conference rates. The Conference freight rate to London or Liverpool from here is 100 shillings, and also to Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam. The Blue Funnel Line are giving preference in the matter of bottoms, to London and the English ports, as, owing to scarcity of tonnage, they have little space to offer for northern Continental ports. The Japanese are, therefore, taking advantage and demanding 150 shillings, instead of 100 shillings. As there is a better demand for Antwerp they are putting extra vessels and making quite a pile of money.

Mr. Arthur N. Bishop has been on a business trip to Hongkong on behalf of Messrs. John Daying and Co., of Sydney, the biggest and oldest flour merchants of Australia. Mr. Bishop until recently was head of the well-known firm of Messrs. D. Mitchell and Co., which is probably the largest wholesale house in Australasia. Among his various public activities Mr. Bishop is President of the Retired Volunteers Association of Sydney with a membership of 200,000, and he is also President of the Anti-German League of New South Wales. The object of Mr. Bishop's visit to the Far East is to stimulate business between Australia and China.

Lower freight rates from the United States to Hongkong and lower prices for tobacco have already led to a change in the course of shipments from the United States, and the indications are that the current year will be one of the best, if not actually the best, in the way of imports of American leaf. Uncertainty still exists as to whether the large import of Chinese tobacco into the United States for use similar to that of Turkish and other Oriental tobaccos, which reached so high a point in 1917, will be more or less permanent. The shipments of such leaf from Hongkong in 1918 fell off materially because of the embargo and other conditions, the record for 1918 being 294,626 pounds valued at \$135,751, as compared with 235,031 pounds valued at \$461,474 in 1917, and a total value of \$110,994 in 1916. Shipments so far in the current year have been irregular but towards the close of the first quarter have assumed even larger proportions than heretofore. Trade from Canton and Hongkong in this item during this year will be large, even if it does not exceed the volume of preceding years.

The railways of Siam are facing a considerable shortage of rolling stock, and the need for this equipment is likely to become still more acute as new sections of the Government railways, which are known as the Northern Line and the Southern Line, are opened for freight traffic. The customary method of buying railway material for the Government railways is through public tender, while for the privately-owned railways the supplies are bought through their respective directors.

Before the war China imported large quantities of wheat flour, but in this, as in many other respects, China has been thrown upon her own resources through the war, and is now developing an export trade in this commodity. In 1917 China exported 500,000 barrels of flour, half of which went to Russia.

Elaborate plans are being made for the Japanese Overseas Expansion Fair, which is to be held in Ueno Park during March, 1920. The object of the Fair will be to show how the Japanese are industrially and commercially engaged abroad, how Japan's colonial developments are progressing and how its ocean trade is conducted.

BALANCE OF THE PRINCES.

A Committee is at present sitting to consider the best use to which a balance of around a half million of the Prince's money should be put. The Committee is composed of the Prince's private secretary, Mr. J. H. Lejeune, and Mr. H. Elliott, who will be Paymtr.—Commr. Miller's clerks.

MORE ARMED ROBBERIES.

EUROPEAN POLICE SERGEANT WOUNDED.

At about nine o'clock last night the Yaumati Police were notified of a robbery which had taken place at the Kowloon Dairy Farm, which is situated on the Kowloon City Road. Miss Ahwee telephoned to say that the house had been visited by a band of armed robbers, who had succeeded in making good their escape. Immediately on receipt of this information, Chinese detectives were sent out to intercept the robbers, if possible. Sergeant Lannon meanwhile had taken a ricksha alone and whilst at Mongkok he saw a Chinese approaching, got out of his ricksha and began searching him. In the process, he discovered that the man had a revolver on him. Sergeant Lannon seized the weapon with both hands, and then a struggle ensued, the Chinese endeavouring to point the revolver at the police officer and the latter attempting to turn the barrel away from him. In the struggle, the Chinese managed to discharge the revolver, and a bullet entered Sergeant Lannon's hip. However, the police officer still continued to put up a plucky fight and used all his strength to wrest the weapon from the Chinese. The latter then let go of the revolver and Sergeant Lannon overbalanced and fell on to the road. Before he could recover himself, the Chinese had run away. Sergeant Lannon was naturally in no condition to chase the man, but he drew his revolver and fired at him without result. Sergeant Lannon then returned the Police Station at Yaumati and after examination he was sent to the Government Civil Hospital.

The roads in and around Samshui were well patrolled by the Police, and during the night a Chinese detective approached a man, who, becoming suspicious, dropped a revolver and ran away. The man was gone before the detective could catch him, but the revolver was discovered and taken to Yaumati Police Station.

Investigations at the Kowloon Dairy Farm showed that a gang of ten robbers had visited the place, and after entering the residence they threatened Miss Ahwee and kept her under guard in the dining room. Miss Mary Ahwee and Mr. Henry Ahwee were upstairs at the time, and hearing the commotion they went to investigate matters. The former went out to the dairyman's quarters, and here she was seized by some of the robbers and imprisoned in one of the sheds. Eventually, however, warnings were given and the robbers made good their escape, but not until they had ransacked the residence and stolen many articles, including some rings and a bangle. It was later found that two of the servants and a friend of theirs were in league with the robbers and they were placed under arrest.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY.

RETIREMENT OF MR. H. C. SAUNDERS.

The retirement has taken place of Mr. H. C. Saunders from the Underwriting Chair in London of the Union Insurance Society of Canton (Limited), says a Home paper.

Mr. Saunders has completed 45½ years service with the society and for 19 years has been underwriter. He has been associated successfully with cargo insurance on a large scale, and has been specially identified with war risk insurance. He thus took a leading part in war risk insurance during the Russo-Japanese War and during the Balkan Wars, while the outbreak of the Great War found him ready to quote rates and accept business, freely when many underwriters were feeling their way very cautiously indeed. Mr. Saunders then played a particularly useful part in helping to provide a market for war risks of all descriptions, a fact which was indicated by the long queues of brokers which collected at the approach to his office. The strain of underwriting during the war period was considerable, and his many friends in the London market will wish him many happy years of leisure after a long and eventful underwriting career. It is known that after the conclusion of the Armistice Mr. Saunders intended to spend some time in the United States, and to visit the various ports of the Pacific Ocean.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

BOATS IN HARBOUR.

A number of vessels have come in since the typhoon spent itself. The s.s. *Sinkiang* came from Shanghai on Saturday with 1,800 tons of general cargo.

The *Barichow*, a Butterfield and Swire boat, brought five metal ratings from Tientsin and Amoy.

Among the other vessels coming from the North was the *Hai Hong*, belonging to the Douglas Steamship Company, which experienced cyclonic weather and brought 900 tons of merchandise.

The s.s. *Kwai Sang*, arrived on Sunday morning from Calcutta with 2,425 tons of cargo and 84 bags of mails.

The *Hero*, a Norwegian vessel under the agency of Messrs. Thorenson and Co., carried 1,550 tons of coal. The other vessels that came with a load of coal were the *Katsura Maru*, which came in on Saturday with 2,000 tons of coal from Keelung; the *Koyo Maru* with 1,420 tons of coal for Hongkong from Keelung; the *Mogani Maru* with 1,650 tons for Hongkong and the *Shimmo Maru* with 3,507 tons for the colony as well.

The s.s. *Providence* encountered a typhoon on her way from Saigon, bringing 1,100 tons of rice. She arrived here yesterday morning.

The *van Waerwyck*, a Dutch vessel under the agency of the China Java-Japan Line, came from the East Indies with 2,495 tons of general cargo. She experienced rough and high seas.

The *Tango Maru* brought 207 passengers from Melbourne via Manila, and 1,377 tons of general cargo for Hongkong. She arrived on Saturday and is moored at the Kowloon Wharf. On the 3rd instant a quartermaster was accidentally killed at Brisbane by falling from the main mast.

The *Nanking Maru* came with 593 tons of flour and maize from Melbourne and 2,609 tons of hemp and wheat as through cargo. Her agents are the O.S.K.

The *Siam Maru* carried 590 tons of cotton for Hongkong and 7,142 tons of cotton for through destinations.

The *Kenkon Maru* had on board 3,290 tons of seed, not for Hongkong.

The s.s. *Dunera* came into port yesterday evening with 3,350 tons of general merchandise for Hongkong and 1,000 tons for Shanghai. She carried 19 cabin passengers and experienced fine weather.

The s.s. *Isola*, a British vessel, brought cotton and twist from Bombay for Shanghai and Japan.

The *Taiyuan* came in yesterday from Melbourne via Manila with 1,147 tons of general cargo for Hongkong and 171 tons of through cargo. She is under the agency of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. Two deaths took place on board the vessel from natural causes. One Chinese disappeared overboard. Rough weather was encountered.

The s.s. *West Conob*, an American boat under the agency of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, brought yesterday 110 tons of general cargo for Hongkong and 2,100 tons through. She came from Los Angeles.

The *Canada Maru* came this morning into port with 454 tons of paper, porcelain and machinery from Tacoma.

The *Empress of Japan* departed on the 23rd with 44 European passengers for Vancouver via Yokohama.

The *Katsunis Maru* carried 152 coolies, and a through cargo of coal.

The *Suisang* left for Saigon with 500 tons of general cargo.

underwriting career, that June 30 would be a suitable date for the event to take place. No day could have been better chosen for the retirement of an underwriter who had made his mark in war risks than the one on which the market was celebrating the return of Peace.

Mr. Saunders is succeeded as underwriter by G. H. Hobson, who became deputy underwriter in 1914. Mr. Hobson entered the service of the China Trade Insurance Company (now the British Trade Insurance Company) in 1905 and was deputy underwriter of that company from 1912 to 1914. He was then transferred to the Union Insurance Society of Canton, where he has been underwriter since 1914.

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THE CREATION.

ANOTHER INTERESTING
SERMON.

The British Church, Shameen, Canton, was reopened on Sunday after a renovation and repainting. The Union Evening Services will begin on September 14. On Sunday hearty services were held, Mr. H. S. Smith presiding at the organ and Rev. E. Martin preaching at 11 a.m. from the text: Rom. 120, "The invisible things of Him, since the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made; even His eternal power and divinity."

The preacher quoted Capt. A. T. Mahan, "The exceptional resurrection of a human body from physical death is not more improbable than the conception of the universe. Either is unparalleled by anything else known to us. Yet the Universe exists; a fact intrinsically more marvellous than even the Resurrection of Jesus Christ. Well might St. Paul ask: 'Why should it be thought incredible to you that God should raise the dead?'" All ancient nations, said Mr. Martin, have their primitive explanations of the Universe and its mysteries. The stories of Genesis were originally primitive traditions of this nature, but repeatedly revised by Hebrew seers they now convey to us the most important revelation of religious truth ever given to the inspired minds of men. The Babylonian inscriptions of the Creation-Story discovered by G. N. Smith at Nineveh in 1872, correspond in minute details with Genesis. "When the heavens about and the earth below did not exist, Apau Tiamat (The Abyss and Waters) were the beginning. The darkness was not lifted from the waters." Then follows the rise of many gods, who quarrelled with Tiamat. One of them, Marodach, killed the latter and broke his dragon-skin in two, to make the earth and the firmament. Then Marodach made the stars and ordained the years and months, appointing the sun to rule the day and moon to rule the night, finally creating all living creatures. Genesis is clearly of Babylonian origin, but its significant difference is its pure monotheism. Even Greece which acknowledged Zeus as All-ruler, worshipped many subordinate gods. The Hebrew narrative alone teaches the unity, the goodness and the personality of God. The God who makes all things good must by implication be Himself perfectly good. Personality is the conjunction of thought, will and feelings, and a little reflection will show how in the Creation narrative God thinks, determines and approves. And of men it is said that as God is a Spirit he too is a perasol spirit: For he is made the image of God and after His likeness so men can grow like God, in a way the animals cannot grow; and he is fulfilling the laws of evolution only when he cultivates the Divine communion and is being filled with grace "to all the fulness of God."

In the British Museum may be seen a Babylonian cylinder inscribed with a picture of a human couple seated on either side of a tree, their hands stretched out for the hanging fruit, and a serpent standing erect behind the woman as if whispering to her. The Hebrew narrative uses this al-

H.M.S. COLOMBO.

A NEWCOMER HERE.

H.M.S. Colombo is a newcomer to join the China Squadron. She came into port to-day at 12.30, having been commissioned a month or two ago, coming here straight from Home. She is commanded by Captain Percy Withers, and is a sister cruiser of H.M.S. Carlisle.

She is proceeding to Shanghai to deliver some of the reliefs, and then she is going back Home with the demobilised men. She then comes back again here as part of the China Squadron.

legory to teach three truths, that it is man who has disturbed the good relations between the Almighty and himself, that much human suffering can be traced to sin; and that succeeding generations were involved in the sin of the first human beings. Why did God permit the first man, as soon as he became conscious, to fall? Just because God forces no man's free-will, else would he by that very act break His own Image in us. The allegory of Paradise shows not only that our senses of shame and sin, which again differentiates us from the animals, is due to rebellion against God, but that we are in consequent need of redemption.

With regard to the Deluge, geologists tell us that no universal Flood, since man has lived on the earth, has taken place. Secondly, the housing of all kinds of existing animals in an ark for many months involves improbability which needs no enlargement. Thirdly, our Hebrew narrative is composed of two ancient accounts, like the Creation story; but in this case the two strands have been interwoven presumably because of their contradictions. The number of each animal in the ark, and the numbers of the days of the flood, and other details are contradictory in our two Bible accounts when we disentangle them. All this militates against the historicity of the story. The religious truth, however with which the Hebrew seers were inspired, may be recognised by a mere glance at the Babylonian original. The Deluge is brought about by Four Gods, angry at the rebellion of men. The rest of the Gods are so terrified by the floods that they "crouch in a heap like a dog in a kennel." The chief character, Hasisadra, is ordered to prepare the ark and cover it with pitch. He takes in the animals and shuts the door. Eventually the ark grounds on the top of a mountain. Three birds are sent out in succession, a dove, a swallow and a raven, and the raven does not return. The hero builds an altar, offering sacrifice; whereupon "the gods smell the sweet savour and swarm like flies around the sacrifices." Then the rainbow appears and the hero is translated to heaven. The stories of Genesis I-XI are based on Babylonian myths, but revised by generations of Hebrew seers from Abraham 2,300 B.C. to Ezra 444 B.C. They teach a pure religious truth, revealed to no other nation.

Through the Jews and the long history of their prehistoric traditions we now see God's age-long purpose, not by one man Moses, but "speaking into the fathers by divers portions and in divers manners," training the world in religious righteousness.

BEGINNINGS OF DISEASE.

EXHAUSTION THE FIRST SIGN.

The medical correspondent of the Times writes:—Modern medical research is directed, in its most advanced aspects, to the discovery of the earliest signs of disease. The work has revealed all manner of unexpected facts, and it is time that some of these—here, again, we are dealing with observation made very recently and still subject to sharp criticism—should be placed before the public.

One of the greatest of all original thinkers in medicine recently informed the writer that after long investigation, he had come to the conclusion that the first and earliest of all the signs of disease was exhaustion. His view corresponds to that reached by other workers in the same field. It is necessary, however, to define what we mean by exhaustion. What we do not mean is the state of complete mental and physical "emptiness" which follows great effort. The symptom we are dealing with is far lighter than that—it might be better to call it simply a limitation of the field of response to calls for effort. For example, a man has been accustomed to walk up a certain staircase briskly and without any discomfort. But now he finds that he has to slacken his pace a little or otherwise he will be short of breath when he is more than usually tired at the end of his day's work and that he tends, in this state, to feel a little giddy or a little nervous and irritable. Or, again, a person of even temper begins to win a reputation for hastiness. He does not concentrate so well as he used to do and small things irritate and annoy him. He is apt to lose his temper.

These men are ill, and the limits set upon their endeavours, mental or physical, afford an indication of the extent of their disability. They are not suffering from muscular weakness in the sense that their muscles are damaged. They are not suffering from heart mischief in the sense that they have any heart-disease. They are not suffering from disease at all if by that term is meant a breakdown of a particular organ. But they are on the way to disease, nevertheless.

FATIGUE AND THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. In previous articles we attempted to show that the poisons of disease act specially on the nervous system in a very great many cases. Recent research has shown that fatigue, though it is felt in the muscles, really occurs in the brain and spinal cord—in other words, that the brain cells get tired before the muscles they control.

This explains why a man who is tired out on one occupation becomes fresh and vigorous again when he changes over to another and so employs a new set of brain cells—e.g., a game of golf after business, even though the second occupation may make greater demands on his muscles than the first. Now if we realise that tiredness or fatigue or exhaustion occurs in the brain cells and nervous system and not in the muscles, and if we accept the view that the poisons of many diseases act primarily on this nervous system, we see at once how it comes about that the very earliest presence of disease is shown by tiredness. The poisoned nervous system becomes played out sooner than the healthy one. And the rate of exhaustion of the nervous system depends on the amount of poison present.

This is really much better recognised by the public than it has been by the doctors, because every one knows that the process of living produces poisons in the bodily system which have to be carried away and got rid of. Consequently after strenuous efforts more of these poisons are present than is normally the case, and so, for the time being, the man will become exhausted more easily than usual. He will, in fact, be suffering from a normal degree of exhaustion occasioned by the poisons which resulted from his period of work and which have not yet been got rid of. He will tell you that he "feels too tired" to undertake any more effort that day, and very soon he will go off to rest. During sleep the body will gradually, in its own subtle ways, refresh his nervous system, so that he begins the new day on good terms with himself.

This is the normal process. The abnormal, the diseased, differs from it only in the fact that tiredness and exhaustion come on sooner and are got rid of with greater trouble. The doctor's business—in the light of our new knowledge—is to find out why this is so. If he cannot find out

NOTICES.

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If you had the opportunity now of seeing Irving or Beerbohm Tree in their most famous creations, would you not rush to do so, if only to say that you had seen them.

There is room for the same feeling in this present case: in days to come it will be a matter of pride to you to be able to say that you saw

"HEARTS OF THE WORLD"

he fails to discover the real cause of the disease and will be forced to fall back upon treating the symptoms themselves—he will have to give drugs which may "tonic" the patient, stop his palpitations, and so on. This is equivalent to "doctoring up" a tired man with strong tea in order to keep him awake a few hours longer.

Unhappily, it is by no means easy to get at the first causes of disease. We may know that disease is present, yet we may not be able to detect it. This merely means that our knowledge is faulty and should excite us to fresh efforts. It is in no sense invalidates the truth of the view we have expressed. For instance, a man may be suffering from exhaustion as a result of malaria acquired long before. The malaria organism can often be found and treated. He may be suffering from tuberculosis in a very early stage. This can also be found, perhaps. He may be poisoning himself from his own alimentary tract, and suitable attention to this may "make a new man of him." He may be addicted to drugs or alcohol.

But there is a cause, and the cause is not in the symptoms. That is the cardinal fact. There is no such fundamental disease as "debility," "neurasthenia," "palpitation," and so on. These are symptoms of disease. The treatment of symptoms is helpful often, but it leads nowhere. The treatment of disease leads to a cure, and it also tends to focus attention upon what is still more important—the prevention of disease. Once a man is infected with dysentery, you cannot usually prevent him from becoming breathless. Breathlessness, in short, is not a preventable condition. But dysentery is. This is the problem in its essence.

A RIFLEMAN'S RECORD

AND WHY HE WAS ABLE TO
"CARRY ON"

Wounded three times, gassed, blown up in a trench, and kept a prisoner of war for a brief period, is the record of Rifleman E. T. Hoyland, whose home is at 18, Woodcote Place, W. Norwood, London.

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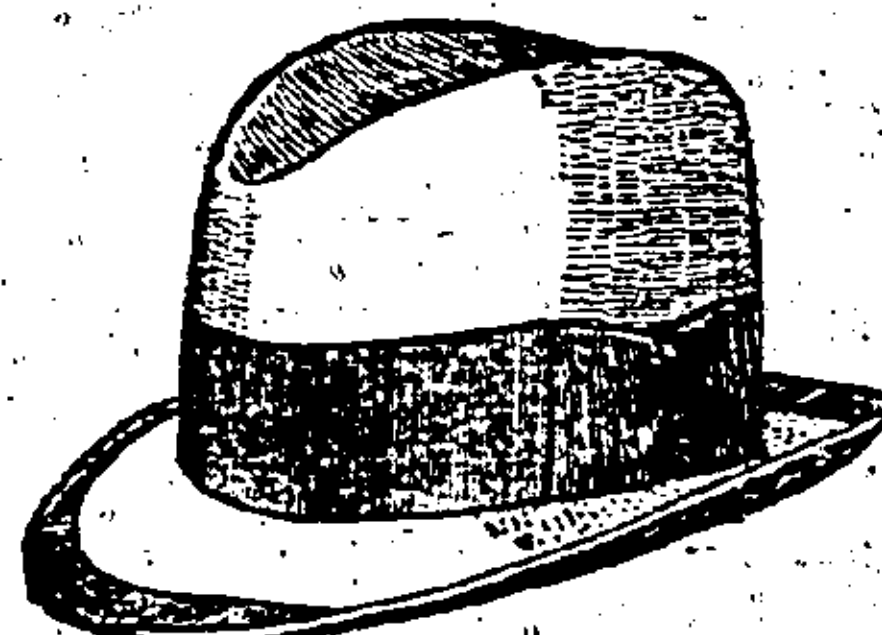
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Empress of Asia		Oct. 2
Empress of Japan		Oct. 5
Monteagle		Oct. 17
Empress of Russia		Oct. 30
Empress of Asia		Nov. 17
Empress of Japan		Dec. 15
Empress of Russia		Dec. 31
Monteagle		Jan. 12

"Owing to Japanese Quarantine Regulations
"MONTEAGLE" 16th August. "EMPEROR OF
JAPAN" 20th Aug. & "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA"
4th September will not call at Shanghai."

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KATORTI MARU (Omitting K'ung) Tuesday, 14th Oct. at 11 a.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez,
Port Said & Marseilles.

KAMO MARU ... Friday, 5th Sept. at Noon.
IYO MARU ... Friday, 19th Sept. at Noon.
MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Sept. at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Oct. at 11 a.m.

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HAHAWU ... Middle of Sept.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YETOROFU MARU ... Saturday, 6th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 3rd Aug. at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Sunday, 21st Sept. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SHINYU MARU ... Sunday, 1st Sept.

SEIDZOKA MARU ... Thursday, 4th Sept. at 11 a.m.

KAGA MARU ... Thursday, 18th Sept. at 11 a.m.

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PERSIA MARU	direct to Nagasaki.	28th Aug. "Omitting call at Shanghai"
KOREA MARU	direct to Nagasaki.	1st Sept.
NIPPON MARU	direct to Nagasaki.	25th Sept.
TOYO MARU	direct to Nagasaki.	2nd Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	direct to Nagasaki.	14th Oct. (from Yokohama).
SHINYU MARU	direct to Nagasaki.	25th Oct.

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KIYO MARU ... 14th Sept.
SEIYO MARU ... 4th Nov.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

FIRE ON CHINA MERCHANTS

STEAMER.

On August 8, a fire broke out
on the C.M. steamer Kiangfoo,
when alongside the Tientsin-
Pukow wharf, loading cargo.
The U.S.S. Elcano came to
her assistance, and ultimately
the fire was got under control.
Afterwards, she was taken to the
Haikuan side of the river and
moored to the company's buoy
there, where trouble was ex-
perienced with the crew, who
deserted the ship. Considerable
damage has been sustained to
the hull and cargo through the
fire.

INCREASED CHARGES.

On and after September 1, an
increase of 15 per cent. on the
existing wharfage, landing, and
storage rates will be charged here
(says Shipping and Engineering,
Shanghai) except for those goods
for which landing accounts have
been issued. All rebates hitherto
allowed will be withdrawn after
August 31, excepting on existing
contracts made in writing and
still in force at that date. At the
Pootung wharves a rebate of 7 1/2
per cent. will be granted on the
receiving, storing, and delivery
charges. Revised tariffs for
wharfage, landing, and the storage
charges are being drawn up, and
will be published in early Novem-
ber, the new tariffs coming into
force as from January 1, 1920.

NEW YORK CONSTANTINOPLE

LINE.

Inauguration of a cargo steam-
ship service between New York
and Constantinople and Black
Sea ports is announced by the
Shipping Board, says a Washing-
ton report, of June 20. The
steamship Huachuca, of 7,300
deadweight tons, is booked for
sailing this month and will be
followed by the steamship
Polybus, of 10,000 deadweight
tons, in July. Present plans
contemplate at least one sailing
a month and the service will be
developed as rapidly as trade
demands justify allocation of
additional vessels. The regular
port of call will be Smyrna, Con-
stantinople, Yarna and Con-
stanta, with the terminus at
Odessa. Eventually, the Board's
announcement said, vessels of
9,000 or greater deadweight ton-
nage, capable of maintaining a
speed of 11 knots, will be utilised,
furnishing the best direct service
between United States ports and
the Black Sea under any flag.

ARMADA TREASURE SHIP.

After seven months' prepara-
tion (telegraphs the Daily
Chronicle's Tobermory correspon-
dent) Colonel Foss, the director
of the operation, and his staff
have placed the diving and dredg-
ing plant permanently on the
steam lighter and pontoon now an-
chored near the spot where the old
Spanish Armada galleon lies in
the bay. The digger has already
reached some lead and copper
sheathing which may have belong-
ed to the sunken treasure ship,
and divers report that the coating
of silt over the excavations of
1912, when the operations were
suspended, does not exceed an
inch for each year which has
elapsed. The treasure ship is
understood to lie at a depth of
from ten to fourteen fathoms and
under from 35 to 40 feet of sand.
Colonel Foss enters on his work
anew, confident that the wealth
which went down with the galleon
is all still there, as the means of
taking it from these depths have
not hitherto been available.

THE MYSTERY SHIPS.

The first of a type of "mystery
ship" has been completed at
Southwick, and it has taken some
months to construct. The cost
approaches £1,000,000 and alto-
gether six are to be built. The
new salvage ships look like
segmented towers, with broad
ship-shaped bases. They rise
tier on tier, each tier diminishing
in size to the top one, which is
over 100 ft. above the base. Each
tier is made of numerous blocks
of concrete, honey-combed to
withstand external pressure, but
otherwise hollow. There are
watertight doors, by which the
blocks can be filled with water,
and pumps by which the water
can be replaced by air. These con-
crete tower-ships, which have no
motive power, are to be towed in
pairs to the neighbourhood of
sunken merchantmen. On a
calm day the hollow concrete
blocks will be flooded and the
tower-ships will be sunk on each
side of the wreck. Divers will
lash them to the wreck, the water
will be pumped out of the blocks,
and, if all goes well, the tower-
ships will rise, bringing the
wreck to the surface. The con-
struction of the mystery ships
has provided a new industry.
Many hundreds of men have
been employed and shipyards
been constructed where formerly
there were only mud-flats and a
tidal estuary.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For ... Steamers ... To Sail

Steamers	From	DATE
SHANGHAI	Tea	26th Aug. at d'light.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Tea	26th Aug. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Tea	26th Aug. at noon.
W'WEL, CHEFOO & T'HSIN Huichow	Tea	28th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & T'HSIN Huichow	Tea	30th Aug. at d'light.
H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG Kailong	Tea	30th Aug. at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation amidst Electric Light and
Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between
Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tientsin
weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze
and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai
avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via
Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Aug. 25, 1919

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijlkap	Java	In port	26th Aug.	Japan
Tjikini	Shanghai	29th Aug.	2nd Sept.	Java
Tjimanoeck	Java	In port	6th Sept.	Java
Tjipanas	Java	25th Aug.		

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.
All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at
through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

Telephone No. 1574.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having
good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and
Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain ... Leaving.

Haihong ... J. W. Evans ... TUES. 26th Aug. at 1 p.m.

Haitan ... A. H. Stewart ... FRI. 29th Aug. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW & AMOY.

Quinnebaug ... Medias ... WED. 27th Aug. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near
Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For ... Steamship ... On

Steamship	From	DATE
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Kwangsang	Tues. 26th Aug. at d'light.
KOBE	Kwangsang	Tues. 26th Aug. at 5 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fooksang	Wed. 27th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Choysang	Thur. 28th Aug. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri. 29th Aug. at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Hopsang	Sat. 30th Aug. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 5th Sept. at 3 p.m.

via Singapore and Penang.

Steamships from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally
calling at Swatow.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and
Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes
calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accom-
modation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Southern Ports via Shanghai.

Cargo bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Southern Ports.

MANILA LINE.—Weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-
modation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for overlanders and cargo, calling at Haiphong and
Subatman.

BORNED LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Swatow by a steamer having up to
date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kaitum, Penang, Labuan, Tientsin and Laredo. This
calling at Swatow and Obolao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements,
are required to produce on arrival at destination passports
with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM

HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALTAI MARU" ... Friday, 28th Aug.
"ALASKA MARU" ... Saturday, 29th Sept.
CENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th Sept.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

"BURMA MARU" ... Sunday, 31st Aug.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"SHIRAN MARU" ... Monday, 1st Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"LUZON MARU" ... Beginning Oct.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"CANADA MARU" ... Monday, 1st Sept.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 31st Aug.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 28th Aug.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"NANKING MARU" ... Monday, 25th Aug.

"SIAM MARU" ... Monday, 25th Aug.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1

NANYO MARU No. 2

NANYO MARU No. 3

SODEGAURA MARU.

KYODO MARU No. 13

TAMON MARU No. 1

ASOSAN MARU.

CHEIAN MARU.

REGULAR SERVICE FOR

FREIGHT BETWEEN

HONGKONG.

BANGKOK.

and/or

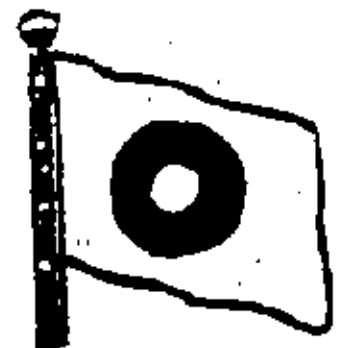
SINGAPORE.

For Particulars Please Apply to—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

Tel. No. 140 & 155.

Top Floor, King's Building.



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (Kobe).

Branches and Representatives:—

TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, BOMBAY, PORT SAID, CALCUTTA, BANGKOK, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAIPEI, HANKOW, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI and HAIPEI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coast, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,

M. HASHIMOTO,

General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For "SEATTLE TACOMA VICTORIA VANCOUVER"
"WESTERN KNIGHT" ... About August 25th.
"EDMORE" ... September 1st.
"CITY OF SPOKANE" ... September 22nd.
"SEATTLE SPIRIT" ... October 24th.

For PORTLAND direct.

"COAXET" ... About October 5th.
"WABAN" ... October 11th.
"WEST MUNHAM" ... November 16th.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO OVERLAND COMMON PORTS.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 & 2478

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SHIPPING.

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMER SAILING DATE

"HAROLD DOLLAR" ... 29th August.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

For particulars for freight apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

TEL. 795.

THIRD FLOOR

Lloyd Triestino

S.S. "GABLONZ"

Will be despatched on or about 15th September for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said & Trieste. (possibly calling at Bombay).

First class passenger accommodation—single and double berth cabins also cabins with 3 berths at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

OPERATORS FOR

THE U.S. SHIPPING BOARD

Will despatch the

S. S. "WESTCONOB"

For San Francisco, via Keelung and Shanghai

On August 25th 1919 at Noon.

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
TAIYUAN	23rd Aug.	27th Aug.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc, and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP:

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on the 27th Aug., at 4 p.m. to—

Singapore, Penang and Belawan Del.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPANLYN,

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong:—

Breedveld Mailboat Medusa, from Loebopaka.

Capt. Jackson, s.s. Nile, from Newcastle Tyne.

Farewell, Astor House, from Nimbhinh.

Ford American Consul, from Los Angeles.

Fullerton o/o American Consul, from New York.

D. de H. FARRANT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, Aug. 21, 1919.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Kinimqk, from Tokio.

Messrs. Bowah & Company, c/o Ah Sou Esq., from Shanghai.

Shingkee, from Amoy.

Leeyuen, from Shanghai.

Rason, from Tokio.

Selva, from Kobe.

Lufungtia, from Shanghai.

Singyuelong, No. 7, Shangwan from Shanghai.

White, Kiano Maru, from Yokohama.

Yunsang, Queen's Road, Central, from Shanghai.

Kaoneng, from Kobe.

Yunwaichong, Queen's Road Central, from Shanghai.

Zangwao, 253 Queen's Road, from Shanghai.

Kaohongyoun, from Shanghai.

T. KING, Superintendent.

Hongkong, Aug. 21, 1919.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To be Despatched.
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JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Japan Ports	Nanking M.	O. S. K.	25 Aug.
Shanghai	Dunera	P. & O.	25 Aug.
Japan	Nijitajip	MOJ. L.	25 Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haikong	D. L. Co.	25 Aug.
Shanghai via Swatow	Kwongsaog	J. M. Co.	25 Aug.
Shanghai	Tsun	B. & S.	25 Aug.
Waihaiwei, Chefoo & Tien'sin	Hanch w	H. & S.	25 Aug.
Swatow and Bangkok	Lushow	H. & S.	25 Aug.
Kobe	Kwaisang	J. M. Co.	25 Aug.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	25 Aug.
Straits and Calcutta	Quirnebaug	D. L. Co.	25 Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Kwangsue	B. & S.	25 Aug.
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Choysang	J. M. Co.	25 Aug.
Shanghai	Haitan	D. L. Co.	25 Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	25 Aug.
Manila	B. & S.	B. & S.	25 Aug.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Hopsang	J. M. Co.	25 Aug.
Kobe	Amakusa M.	O. S. K.	25 Aug.
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Shinryu M.	N. Y. K.	25 Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Shien	O. S. K.	25 Aug.
Swatow, Bangkok & Singapore	Tikini	MOJ. L.	25 Aug.
Java	Kosoku M.	N. Y. K.	25 Aug.
Bombay and Colombo	Lomwang	J. M. Co.	25 Aug.
Manila	Tjmanoeek	J. M. Co.	25 Aug.
Calcutta and Rangoon	Yeterofu M.	N. Y. K.	25 Aug.
Singapore, Colombo & Bombay	Dunera	P. & O.	25 Aug.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The Admiral Line s.s. ED-MORE (Seattle Line) sailed from Seattle July 16th, and is due at Hongkong about August 25th, via Yokohama and Kobe.

The s.s. HAROLD DOLLAR is due to arrive on the 27th inst. from Vancouver via Karatsu and Shanghai.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHINRYU M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port on the 13th August and is expected here on the 1st Sept.

The P. & O. s.s. DUNERA left Singapore for this Port on the 19th instant, and is due here on the 25th instant at about daylight.

The American and Manchurian Line s.s. CITY OF FLORENCE left New York on 11th July last and may be expected to arrive at Hongkong about the 15th Sept., 1919.

The T. K. K. s.s. KOREA M. arrived at Yokohama 19th inst. and will sail 22nd instant, being due at this Port September 4th.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA arrived at Kobe on 20th August, left there 21st August, and is due at Hongkong on 29th August.

EX-KAISER'S INCOME-TAX.

The Hague, July 3.—A correspondent says that the ex-Kaiser's secretary, on being requested to furnish details of the ex-Kaiser's income, returned it as 1,000,000 marks (£50,000); his attendants' incomes were returned at between £250 and £75; his adjutant's income was returned as only £75. The ex-Kaiser's income was reckoned at £20,830. It is also said that by virtue of his quality as a foreigner he will not have to pay more than £1,000, which he has already paid.

SHIPPING NEWS.

AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING.

On July 31 in the debate in Melbourne House of Representatives on the Federal Government's shipping policy, which turned particularly on the expenditure without the consent of Parliament of two million pounds on five steamers building in Great Britain, the Minister of Works said the original purchase of 1915 for the Commonwealth fleet were justified by the war situation. Shipbuilding was now a national industry, but in view of the enormous demand, it was necessary to look round and take advantage of opportunities as they offered. The Cabinet was faced with a very difficult and delicate position in endeavouring to build up a free Australian fleet. It had to meet a Conference controlling seven million tons of shipping, including Japanese.

CONSIGNEES.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

s.s. "BENAVON."

From MIDDLESBRO, LONDON and STRAITS

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st inst will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwritten on or before the 7th September, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 31st inst at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1919.

THE SINCERE CO.

DON'T BELIEVE US. COME AND LOOK SEE!

To Reduce our War Stocks We Reduce Prices.

AUGUST 19th to SEPTEMBER 8th.

REDUCTION SALE.

We ordered and ordered again during the War, to make sure of having enough for our Customers.

Goods keep coming and coming during Peace to such an extent that we have to clear it at all costs.

So it is GOING, GOING, GOING at Giving away Prices!

AUGUST 19th to SEPTEMBER 8th.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used A1: A.B.C. Fifth Edition: Engineering, First and Second Edition: Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.,

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCK AND SLIP ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH	BREADTH	DEPTH	TYPE OF DOCK	DATE OF YEAR
DOCK NO. 1	100	20	10	WATER	1918
DOCK NO. 2	100	20	10	WATER	1918
DOCK NO. 3	100	20	10	WATER	1918
DOCK NO. 4	100	20	10	WATER	1918
DOCK NO. 5	100	20	10	WATER	1918
DOCK NO. 6	100	20	10	WATER	1918
DOCK NO. 7	100	20	10	WATER	1918
DOCK NO. 8	100	20	10	WATER	1918
DOCK NO. 9	100	20	10	WATER	1918
DOCK NO. 10	100	20	10	WATER	1918

OFFICE: KOWLOON.
Telephone No. K. 55.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc. M.I.N.A. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

NOTICES.

REMEMBER
TEL. No. 977
FOR

MERCURY GARAGE

THE MOST
MODERN
CARS IN
TOWN.

OUR MANILA LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Manila, August 16.

It has rained every day in Manila since July 30, with an officially recorded rainfall during that period of 26 days of 83.63 inches, which exceeds the total normal annual rainfall for this part of Luzon by 3.6 inches. With clearing skies to-day, the Weather Bureau's prediction is that the storm period has passed.

A series of typhoons came and went during the month, none of which struck the islands with full force at any point. Considerable damage by wind was experienced at Iloilo and at various points in Northern Luzon, where the storm destroyed houses, washed out roads and bridges and damaged crops. The rice crop of Central Luzon may be a total loss, as a result of the floods, since the majority of the fields had just been planted. If new plantings cannot be made promptly, due to loss of seed beds, a most serious slump in rice production is feared.

The crop situation, in view of the present shortage of rice throughout the Philippines, is engaging the attention of Government authorities, who are advising the farmers to plant corn or any quick-growing food crop in an effort to provide a food supply which will help to eke out the small rice supply which is at present in sight for next year.

Owing to the present aggravating rice situation, the Insular Government has, under authority of the Legislature in recent special session, undertaken a schedule of pricefixing and Acting Governor General Yeater has named a Board of high Government Officials to take charge of this matter in an effort to conserve the present low rice supply in the islands and at the same time ensure equal distribution to the poorer classes at reasonable prices. Rice merchants have indicated their readiness to co-operate with the Government and give all assistance possible in the present food crisis.

The real possibility of the food situation and the actual menace of a real shortage was experienced in Manila this week, when many of the residential districts were flooded or isolated by flooded areas, interrupting transportation and making impossible the delivery of foodstuffs. Tiendas in the outlying parts of the city ran out of rice, and it was only through the assistance of the city authorities, Mayor and Chief of Police that supplies were made available for distribution. Something like 1,000 sacks a day were dispensed at the city distributing stations. Several hundred Filipinos whose homes were flooded were rescued in canoes and barges by the Police Department and given shelter at the Police Stations until the floods subsided. These people were fed and fitted out with dry clothing by the city, assisted by the Red Cross.

The prolonged storm period has been a menace to shipping and practically caused a paralysis of inter-island traffic for two weeks, during which many of the smaller steamers took refuge in sheltered coves or harbours in all parts of the islands, wherever they

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—
11.20 a.m. August 24.—Cyclone or typhoon E. of Aparri, less than 300 miles distant, moving W. or W.N.W.
4 p.m. August 24, 1919.—Typhoon in about 125 degrees Long. E. and 19 degrees Lat. N., moving W.N.W.
10.10 p.m. August 24.—Cyclone or typhoon near or over Bashi Channel, inclining northward.

happened to be when they received the warnings sent out by the Weather Bureau. Some fears are entertained as to the U. S. Army transport Sherman, which is due, but which has not been heard from. All efforts to establish wireless communication with her have thus far failed. Army officers believe, however, that the transport undoubtedly took refuge in one of the Formosan harbours.

The activity of the Government in regard to food production is being hailed enthusiastically by business men. It is reliably reported that the National Development Company, authorized by the Legislature last February, with a capital of some P13,000,000, will devote its efforts largely to a campaign for increased production of Philippine staple crops, encouraging the cultivation and settlement of large land areas which are at present uncultivated, and taking over large tracts in various parts of the islands to produce crops of rice, sugar cane, corn and tobacco on a large scale. It is estimated that 1,500 tractors will be employed in this undertaking, with all other supplies and machinery in proportion.

This activity on the part of the Government will be reflected by the individual farmers and planters, many of whom are showing an interest in tractors and more modern farm machinery. The efforts of some 50 farm advisers, all graduates of the College of Agriculture of the University of the Philippines, to secure the adoption of better farming methods, are bearing fruit, and in regions where the crops last year were satisfactory there is good business.

Governor General Harrison and his bride, the 18-year-old daughter of a former Professor in the University of the Philippines, are on their way to Manila and will arrive on the "Empress" steamer due here next week. Work at the Governor's place, which has been undergoing remodeling and repairs, is being rushed so that everything will be in readiness for the bridal couple. A long string of receptions and brilliant social functions is being arranged.

The marriage of Ming Sin, son of Kwei Chih, Chinese Consul General in Manila, and Miss Ng Kan-tin, was solemnized at the Consulate on Friday morning with Vice-Consul J. T. Lee officiating. It was a brilliant social occasion, with a large attendance of diplomatic and Government officials. A reception and ball were held at the Oriental Club in the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Ming are leaving on the Empress steamer next week for the United States, where they will continue their studies in American educational institutions.

THE "DAILY HERALD"

BANNED AT COLOGNE.

In the House of Commons on July 8, Mr. Churchill, Secretary of State for War, replying to questions in the names of Captain Wedgwood Benn and Mr. Lunn, said:—During the war arrangements were made by the War Office to purchase newspapers out of the canteen funds and send them out for distribution to the troops. The *Daily Herald* was included among these papers in the ordinary course. On the last occasion when the Army Estimates were debated in the House, I found it necessary to point out that this paper was deliberately attempting to foment discontent in the Army and to encourage mutinies, strikes, and riots. I was, therefore, surprised to learn some days later that the War Office had itself been unconsciously responsible for purchasing with canteen funds and distributing by official agency upwards of 60,000 copies of a paper which I have regretted very much to be compelled to characterize in these terms. Since then I have received formal representations from the General Officer Commanding the Army of the Rhine, from the General Officer Commanding the troops in France and Flanders, from Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Great Britain, and from the Adjutant-General at the War Office, who is directly responsible for the discipline of the Army, to the effect that harm has been done to the troops by the circulation of this paper, and that various instances of disorder and insubordination, which might at any time have taken a very serious turn, are directly attributable to its activities. In these circumstances, it was obviously quite impossible for the War Office to continue to be responsible for the purchase and distribution to the troops of the *Daily Herald*; and I have issued directions that it is no longer to be included among the papers which are forwarded officially to our armies abroad. This does not mean that the circulation of the paper among the troops is prohibited; or that officers or soldiers would be proceeded against for having it in their possession. It does mean, however, that we cannot ourselves afford any assistance to the circulation of propaganda of an essentially disloyal and subversive character. It follows from the above that bundles of this paper which had reached their destination in France and in Germany before the order removing them from the list of publications forwarded to the troops was issued, should be destroyed, and I accept full responsibility for any measures which may have been taken in this respect by the responsible officers on the spot. I should add that all I have said is, of course, without prejudice to any further action which it may subsequently be necessary to take should it at any time be deemed desirable to institute a prosecution.

Mr. Lunn asked whether the canteen funds were not contributed to by private soldiers and whether they did not strongly resent this action. ("No, No.") Was the right hon. gentleman aware that this method of secret repression was fanning the flame of discontent in the Army?

Mr. Churchill.—I am confident that the Army as a whole greatly resents the circulation of this kind of publication (hear, hear), although there is a small proportion of individuals who revel in it. So far as secret repression is concerned, nothing could be more open or candid than the full explanation I have given to the House. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. Jones (Lab.).—Will the right hon. gentleman also undertake to prevent generals in the Army attacking one another through the Press?

Mr. Bottomley (Ind.).—Will he also see that a copy of the reply he has read to the House is handed to the Attorney-General in order that he may consider what steps he shall take?

Mr. Lunn.—I think I may ask the right hon. gentleman to do the same thing, because in the opinion of most people it is the right hon. gentleman who is responsible for the discontent in the Army and the country.

Colonel Grieg.—Will the right hon. gentleman cause a copy of the answer to be circulated through the same medium to the Army on the Rhine?

Mr. Churchill.—I daresay it will be reprinted in the newspapers which reach them.

Mr. Clynes (Lab.).—When can we have an opportunity of discussing the right hon. gentleman's action?

PROFITEERING.

WHERE THE GUILT LIES.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle writes to the *Times* as follows:—Unless something is done quickly, and done thoroughly, to check rising prices in the necessities of life, there will be violence in this country. Man must live, and these wicked prices are making it a hard matter.

What are our rulers about, and why are they tacitly protecting a handful of profiteers to the danger of the nation? The men who are making fortunes out of the needs of the people are not very numerous, they are not difficult to find, a very little examination would establish their guilt, and if there is no law adequately to punish them, then it is a reproach to our law-makers that such a law should not exist. Let it be passed and most rigorously enforced. A dozen cases of extreme punishment would work a wondrous change.

I will take an illustration of the present monstrous condition of affairs. I have some first-hand evidence of the condition of that market-garden industry which supplies London with most of its vegetables. The cabbage or lettuce which is bought from the market gardener (who conveys it to Covent Garden) at 1d. or 1½d., is sold in the shops at an average of from 8d. to 1s. Occasionally it passes 1s., for there is no limit to the conscienceless greed. Now only two people have handled that vegetable since the grower received his very reasonable price, which would be lower were it not that every expense which he bears, from his labour to his petrol, has greatly increased. He is a pitiless miser. The middleman between the wholesale dealer who buys the consignment at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning at Covent Garden or other market, and the retailer who comes to buy it some later hour. Between them, although they do nothing but handle what others by their work and care have produced, they increase the price at least four- and often six or eight-fold.

The worst case seems to be the wholesale dealer, because as he is handling very large quantities, and only has them for a few hours, one would expect that some very trifling charge upon each vegetable would still give him a considerable profit. Far however, from his charge being trifling, he gets more, and often much more, on each cabbage or lettuce than the original grower who has taken all the risk and shown all the skill. What the wholesale dealer buys at 1d. or 1½d. he passes on again at 3d. or 4d. That, as it seems to me, is the root of the evil. The shopkeeper may be, and often is, a criminal also in this matter, but at least he does take some risk with a perishable stock and an uncertain demand. But for these huge profits of the middlemen, who must all be on the way to great wealth, there can be no excuse whatever. If they plead that their expenses at Covent Garden cause this inflation, then Covent Garden should itself be abolished and a Government market established. Government has many men available from the Army supply services, who are quite competent to handle large commercial matters. I suggest that by the use of such men the middleman's absence in gaol might be successfully tided over, and a better system inaugurated. A few clean-run British officers with plenary powers would very soon set things right.

Meanwhile three matters press. The first is to decrease heavy punishment for anyone who destroys food, as is done in some cases in order to keep up prices. A second is to punish in the same way anyone who sets up any impediment in the circulation of marketable goods. Attempts at reform have sometimes been discouraged by the complete disappearance of the goods concerned, and the public is tempted to say, "There is the consequence of interfering with supply and demand." It is much more likely to be the consequence of interference with illicit profits, and an attempt to bully the public into tamely submitting to extortion. The third and most important thing is to define what is a fair profit in the case both of middleman and of retailer, and to clasp the offenders in a net.

The recent fines of a few shillings are rather an incentive to crime than a deterrent.

Mr. Bonar Law.—We have already promised that a Supply day will be given for the Army. Of course on what part and Vote it taken depends on the Opposition. We always give the Vote they wish.

THE RELIGION OF ISRAEL.

INDESPENSABLE LINK WITH CHRISTIANITY.

Professor George A. Barton (Professor of Biblical Literature and Semitic Languages, in Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania), has written what the *Spectator* terms an admirable handbook on the Religion of Israel, a subject in which every one is or should be interested. The book is one of the "Religious Science and Literature" series now being edited by Professor Sneath, of Yale. The following review is from the *Spectator* of June 14th:—Should the succeeding volumes be on the same high level, the series will confer a benefit on English-speaking schools, primary and secondary, which it would be difficult to overrate. For it is probable that one of the main causes of the discredit into which the modern Churches have fallen is the character of the religious instruction given in our schools. This remains substantially what it was two generations ago, though in these two generations the state both of knowledge and of educated opinion has been changed out of recognition. The result is an essential insincerity; religion is taught on conventional, not on real, lines. That this is so is recognized, if tacitly, both by teachers and taught; the climate is one in which neither belief nor interest can survive. The teaching staff is not solely responsible; managers, governing bodies, clergy, parents—all share the blame. But till the existing system is abolished root and branch, till the suppressive and suggestive falsi which characterize it are replaced by frankness and honesty, religion will continue to decline. The official teaching of the Universities is little better than that of the schools. At Cambridge, a well-known theological lecturer tells us that the examination syllabus only requires a knowledge of the Old Testament in relation to the growth of doctrine in the first five centuries; and that "the suggestion of revision with a view to modernization has hitherto received no support from those with whom responsibility in the matter rests." Can we wonder that theological studies should be discredited, and theological students be few?

The religion of Israel is so closely associated with Christianity that, if it is seen out of perspective, Christianity is so also; to those who regard the theological conceptions of the Old Testament as fixed quantities, those of the New remain a sealed book. Professor Barton describes the unfolding of Hebrew religion from the birth of the nation till the time of Christ in a succession of vivid sketches which open with the prehistoric traditions of the race and end with the Dispersion. While written from the point of view of the best modern scholarship, the book is at once reverent and constructive: "Jerusalem is built as a city that is at unity in itself."

The Semitic background of the Hebrews is the key to the patriarchal period, to the Conquest of Canaan, and in general to the pre-monarchical age. The sanctity attached to springs and trees, the pillars, asheras, and Gileads, the practice of human sacrifice, the *her tadionis*, the Ban—these and the like are unmistakable marks of kindred. "It is one of the gains that scientific study brings us that we no longer think of this law [that exemplified in 2 Samuel xxi. 13] as really given by the one God, but as a barbarous inheritance from Israel's Semitic forebears." Only confusion of thought and depreciation of ethical values can result from the attempt to moralize these things; the stage of religion to which they belong is unmoral. It is also pre-theological.

The early Hebrews shared with their Semitic kinsmen the view that religion consisted of a body of ceremonies to be gone through, rather than a body of beliefs to be accepted. The world was thought to be full of supernatural powers of which man stood in awe. If one did not have towards these powers as the powers themselves thought proper, in anger they might blast one's life. Just as one must observe polite etiquette in approaching a powerful man, so the ceremonies of religion were the proper manners to be observed in one's relationship with the gods. So long, then, as the right practices were carried out one might believe what one wished. Connected with different gods were various myths that had grown up to explain their actions or their nature. These myths one could accept or reject, if only

they put away childish things.

The same may be said of Catholicism; there is a quality in Catholic piety seldom found elsewhere. But the price is prohibitive; the shambles of the Temple stand behind the Psalter, the fires of the Inquisition are the background of the raptures of St. Teresa and St. John of the Cross. In each case religion escapes from these miasmatic swamps to clearer skies and loftier levels. And the process of ascent is unending; as men increase in wisdom and stature they put away childish things.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 26th August, 1919.

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Quantity of Tennis Balls (new)

comprising—
Ayres 1919 Championship Riscley 1919

Also
28 dozen Miller & Taylor "M & T" Golf Balls (new)

(various marks & weights)

Terms: Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

T. ES DAY, the 26th August, 1919.

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

Five Typewriters (Brand new rebuilt)

comprising—
One Oliver No. 5
One Monarch No. 3—(22 in. carriage)

One Remington No. 10
One Remington No. 7
One Royal No. 5.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

The China Light and Power Company (1918) Limited.

NOTICE OF CALL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a call of \$2 per share has been made on all members holding shares upon which only \$1 has been paid, and that such call will be payable on the 30th day of September 1919 to the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation at Hongkong.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co., General Managers.

The China Light & Power Co., (1918) Ltd.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1919.

his outward conduct was irreproachable. At first, accordingly, religion consisted of a body of ceremonies.

It was through the ministry of the Prophets that Hebrew religion sloughed off this primitivism. Legalism, in spite of its immortal devotional product, the Psalter, was a fall from their higher level.

This fall finds its parallels in Christian history; a creative is followed by an assimilative or imitative period; it is on these lines, it seems, that the dialectic of religious thought moves. And devotion may flourish under the shadow of Legalism; the Psalter of the legal age of Judaism is not a solitary phenomenon; it was the legal age of Christianity which gave us the "Following of Christ."

"It is often a relief to pious souls, especially to those of a certain type, to have the requirements of religion laid down in a set of definite rules that can be clearly known. One then knows, it is thought, when he is righteous and when he is not. There is a definite standard by which the achievements of life can be measured. It is easy to understand, therefore, why the law which had reached its completion in this period, was venerated by some of the best spirit of the time."

The same may be said of Catholicism; there is a quality in Catholic piety seldom found elsewhere. But the price is prohibitive; the shambles of the Temple stand behind the Psalter, the fires of the Inquisition are the background of the raptures of St. Teresa and St. John of the Cross. In each case religion escapes from these miasmatic swamps to clearer skies and loftier levels. And the process of ascent is unending; as men increase in wisdom and stature they put away childish things.

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One Remington No. 7
One Royal No. 5.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

NOTICE.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

Shareholders are reminded of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company to be held on

Wednesday, the 10th day of September 1919 at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon at the offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Company Limited, No. 16 Pedder Street, Hongkong, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming as a special resolution the resolution set out underneath which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 20th day of August 1919:—

That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered as follows:—

(1) By inserting in Article 31 after the words "upon all the shares" in the second line thereof the words "other than fully paid shares."

(2) By adding at the end of Article 88 the following words: "but any directors so appointed shall hold office only until the next following Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, and shall then be eligible for re-election."

(3) By adding the following new article to be numbered 99a viz:—

"The Company may by a Special Resolution remove any Director before the expiration of his period of office."

(4) By striking out the word "forfeited" in the second line of Article 135 and inserting in place of such word the word "utilized" and by omitting the full stop at the end of such Article and by adding the words "until claimed."

(5) By inserting in Article 141 after the word "served" in the sixth line thereof the following words "and two copies of each of these documents shall at the same time be forwarded to the Secretary of the Share and Loan Department, The Stock Exchange, London."

By order of the Directors,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers,
Hongkong, 21st August, 1919.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1) per share for account 1919 will be payable on Thursday the 28th August, 1919. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office St. George's Building, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Thursday the 21st August, 1919 to Thursday the 28th August, 1919 both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

ORANGES

Fresh Arrival of

ORANGES

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Inquiry in our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. W. WANG, LTD.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1919.

HOTEL LISTS.

REBORNS HOTEL.
Corrected to 15th August, 1919.

G. S. Archbutt	J. R. F. Koopman
Mr. & Mrs. A. A. Auer	F. Kulk
Mrs. G. D'Almeida	Mr. & Mrs. Kerr
da & family	J. H. Van K
Mr. G. D'Almeida	wich
da & family	J. T. Kidd
Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Anderson	K. C. Li
Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Benson	A. Linbird
A. N. Bishop	Mr. and Mrs. Lijstra
T. A. Burns	A. H. Luninga
Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Blandin	Capt. W. Lake
Mr. & Mrs. E. V. L. J. Van Bense	Mr. and Mrs. Lauritsen
chem	Mme. Leiria
Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Black	G. Lindin
J. Barr	Mr. and Mrs. Louisse
Mr. & Mrs. A. T. de S. Barbosa	E. L. Mateson
Miss Bergstrom	Mr. & Mrs. C. Moorhead
M. M. Brady	W. S. McKinlay
D. M. Biggar	Mr. & Mrs. McCruden
Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Bergeron	Mr. & Mrs. McCullum
R. R. Boericke	Mr. & Mrs. O. MacKenzie
Mrs. E. R. Bellows	R. R. McKendrick
Mr. & Mrs. S. Blaney	Capt. T. M. McKrick
W. G. Browell	R. C. Montagna
Mr. and Mrs. R. Colquhoun	Mr. Merriman
Mr. & Mrs. E. P. Chandler	Master Merrim
N. Croncher	Nadani Mattos
J. H. Coagrove	Miss Matos
F. W. Cox	H. E. Maslin
Capt. W. Darrin	Dr. G. W. McKee
son	W. P. Neeson
Mrs. J. A. Deane	E. H. O'Farrell
Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Erricon	H. F. Palmer
Mr. and Mrs. Egerton	Mr. & Mrs. A. Pollock
Mr. & Mrs. Ebink	S. S. Perry
Master J. Ebbink	Mrs. L. B. Robinson
Mr. & Mrs. H. M. Epstein	son
Miss K. E. Evanson	W. F. H. Rotz
Capt. R. Findlay	B. A. Roberts
A. H. Fenwick	R. R. Roxburg
Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Ford	E. H. Ray
R. F. Fickett	J. M. Springer
J. Fetherston	W. H. Stares
haugh	W. Swann
C. R. Greenberg	C. E. Smith
J. J. Gorman	F. M. Sanders
H. Guest	H. Stephens
J. Gill	V. Steensby
H. B. Gallop	Mr. & Mrs. G. Thorne
N. C. Galuzzi	Mr. & Mrs. R. Thorne
J. S. R. Gardiner	H. L. Taafic
Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Heinkel	C. H. Teaf
J. W. Harding	J. P. Thornton
Mr. & Mrs. H. Herts	Mr. & Mrs. C. Templeton
J. F. Hanania	Vo. Varendon
H. H. Harrison	Thos. Vint
Mrs. McConnell	Mr. and Mrs. T. Webster
Hussey	Mr. & Mrs. J. Williams
H. H. Hart	R. Weil
Capt. T. P. Hall	Capt. H. Walker
G. Harper	C. S. Whittier
H. P. Holzheiser	F. S. Weida
A. Shelton Hooper	H. L. Wilkins
Capt. & Mrs. R. Immes	C. A. L. Williams
W. R. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. Weijerman
E. M. Joseph	Miss Weijerman
	Mr. & Mrs. G. York

PASSENGER DEPARTED.

Departed per s.s. Aki Maru.—Mr. G. C. Miller, Mr. D. H. Taylor, Mrs. and Mrs. F. D. Niblett, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Burgers, Miss R. M. Underdown, Mrs. J. M. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Miss E. M. White, Miss J. McPaterson, Mr. Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. M. McCallum, Mr. Wm. Swann, Mr. O. S. Whistler, Mr. and Mrs. Black, Mr. Winterman, Mr. N. S. Salinger, Mr. C. A. Rogers, Mr. P. Ebsworth, Mr. A. McCormick, Mr. J. Vangham, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fraser, Mr. H. Mondrian, Mr. A. H. Fenwick, Mr. B. A. Schlan, Mr. and Mrs. H. Germane, Master E. Germane, Master A. Germane.

Per s.s. Kashima Maru.—Mr. and Mrs. Northcote, Mr. Alfred Loeve, Mr. H. A. Hope, Rev. V. Bretton, Mr. H. Harrison, Rev. H. J. O'Donnell, Miss Bergstrom, Mr. F. J. H. Stone, Lieut. Condon, Mr. W. Manning, Mr. H. H. Hart, Mr. Montenegro, Mr. J. S. da Costa, Mr. and Mrs. McCrudden, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Chandle, Mr. and Mrs. Ashurst, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Henkel, Mr. and Mrs. Porelsar, Mr. Eugene May, Mr. Montague, Mrs. L. E. Robinson, Mr. A. F. Carman, Miss Elwell, Miss G. Welch, Mrs. Briggs, Mr. Paine, Lieut. and Mrs. C. W. Reynolds, Miss Reynolds, Mr. C. Becherel, Mr. and Mrs. V. Bautista, Mr. C. L. Buchanman, Mr. S. Shriver, Mr. Geo. Watt, Mr. Creece, Miss F. T. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. A. Jenkins, Mr. Jose Matias.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR IN JAPAN

A WARNING TO THE CAPITALISTS.

The labour question now occupies a prominent place in the Japanese Press, owing to the increasing demands of the workers and the number of strikes. The *Yorodzu*, among other papers, deals with the question of the workers' demands in a long article of which the following is a summary:—

During the past few days there has been an increasing number of strikes following on demands for increases in wages. The movement is spreading all over the country, but fortunately the strikes have not been accompanied by disorder, although they must have astonished and warned the capitalists. Wages have been considerably increased since the war but the increase is as nothing compared with the boom enjoyed by the capitalists, and therefore the workers are not satisfied. Moreover, many have been driven out of employment owing to the contraction of industry caused by the armistice. From the time of the armistice up to last May, the number of people dismissed amounted to 45,924. The workers have hitherto been patiently enduring this state of things and at the same time expecting a fall in the prices of commodities, but in the meantime many industrial companies have continued to

THE WAR

WHAT IT COST THE UNITED STATES

Washington, July 10.—The war cost the United States \$30,177,000,000 up to June 30, 1919. Secretary of the Treasury Glasse made this estimate yesterday in submitting to the Congressional Appropriations Committee the preliminary statements of the Treasury on the condition of the nation's finances. He arrived at the estimate by subtracting the average peace time expenses for the same length of time, at the rate of \$1,000,000 annually, from the total expenditures, \$32,437,000,000 during the war.

Taxes and other revenues than borrowed money took care of \$9,384,000,000, or about 29 percent of the war cost. The remainder came from Liberty bond and Victory note, issues and savings stamps.

Further issues of bonds, Mr. Glask said, will not be necessary "before the maturity and redemption of the Victory notes, which have four years to run. While it is impossible to estimate the expenses to be incurred during the present fiscal year, the Secretary is confident that Treasury certificates supplemented by short term notes will provide the necessary funds to pay the Government's debts."

"I need scarcely say," the Secretary added, "that the realization of these sanguine expectations is contingent upon the practice of the most rigid economy by the Government and the continuance of ample revenues from taxation. Such a course, accompanied by the practice of sober economy and wise investment by our people and strict avoidance of waste and speculation, will make it possible for the American people to respond to the demands to be made upon them privately for capital and credit by the nations of Europe—demands which are reinforced by the strongest and most vital ties of sympathy for the Allies who fought and won the war with us—as well as by the most obvious dictates of self-interest."

In calculating the war cost, Mr. Glass made no deductions of expenditures for loans to the Allies, which amounted to \$9,102,000,000 on June 30, or for other investments, such as ships, stock of the War Finance Corporation, bonds of the Federal Land Banks, etc. The gross public debt on June 30, without deducting such investments, was \$25,454,000,000, a net increase for the war period of \$23,043,190,346 representing the excess of disbursements, over receipts.

Recent disbursements have been on a steadily descending scale. Expenditures in the fiscal year just ended amounted to \$18,514,000,000, virtually the estimate made by Treasury experts last November when the cessation of hostilities necessitated sudden revision of the Government's plans. In June the expenditures were \$809,000,000, the smallest amount in any month since September, 1917.

The floating debt on June 30 was \$3,534,000,000 in the form of Treasury certificates, of which more than \$608,000,000 matured or were redeemed on July 1, leaving slightly more than \$3,000,000,000 outstanding, which is roughly the amount of the deferred instalments of the income and profits taxes for the fiscal year 1919, but coming due this year, and of the deferred instalments of the Victory Loan subscriptions.

Marked improvement in the market prices of existing Government issues in the interval to elapse before other bonds are offered to investors was predicted by Mr. Glass, with corresponding decreases in the interest bases at which they have been selling and consequent assurance that the Government will be able to finance itself for a longer period upon better terms when the four-year Victory notes mature.

Europe or America. Is it not rather those capitalists who are bent upon unlawfully oppressing the workers on profiteering, who endanger the country? Of course any unlawful action or demand on the part of the workers must be strictly repressed. But in these times, when the workers are living in so much distress, the capitalists must first consider how to ease the workers' lack of wages and to satisfy their demands.

TROPHIES AND SOUVENIRS

TASTE IN RELICS

If one is to make a pedantic distinction, a trophy presumably is something won on the field of battle by individual or collective strength, whereas the souvenir is acquired in more peaceable fashion. The souvenir may be bought at the base, or picked up at home without the trouble of crossing the Channel-toll. The spiked helmet snatched from a Prussian is a trophy; the British tin-hat is likely to be fairly common as a souvenir if it be true that a quantity of surplus stock is being sold for northwards and such domestic accommodations. Then, too, one man's trophy may become another man's or more probably a girl's souvenir. And the souvenir of to-day may become the trophy of to-morrow. Indeed, old age may bring conviction that some piece of German equipment originally picked up as a souvenir represents a deed of youthful daring, and may wax garrulous over the fancied achievements of the past; and picture an Iliad of personal combats.

.. The delight in such things is as old as human nature. In a lecture during the war Sir Walter Raleigh pointed out delightfully the resemblance between the British soldier or sailor and his Shakespearean prototype. When Stephano in *Prospero's Isle* falls across the strange monster, his instinct is to offer it a drink: "If all the wine in my bottle will recover him, I will help his agony." And he and Trinculo, each in turn, catch eagerly at the thought of taking home their monster as a trophy: "Were I in England now, and had but this fish painted, not a holiday fool there but would give a piece of silver. . . . When they will not give a doit to relieve a honest beggar, they will let out ten to see a dead Indian."

The offer of a trophy is sometimes made not only the reward of valour, but an instigation to virtue. English villages have surpassed themselves during the war in a careful attention to penance which has produced an astonishing supply of pounds for war loans. It is now given to be understood in some quarters that if this thrifty habit be continued, there is a hope that a village may in time receive its reward in the shape of a German rifle. Certain it is that one way or another the peaceful penetration of the country by German implements of war is going on apace. Trophies are actually being now distributed by the hundred, in gratifying contrast to the delay after the Crimean War, when, like Odysseus, such objects took ten years to reach their appropriate resting places. One is tempted to wonder what a village does

with its sword or rite when presented. Does this trophy of the war hang over each mantelpiece in turn and pursue erratic orbit through the village, till in time each household comes to believe that it was the trophy of its own prowess? What a nightmare of family feuds the idea suggests! Or would it depend from some point of vantage in the church? That might seem a denominational expropriation. It will be interesting to discover and compare the niches these articles come to occupy.

Schools claim a larger trophy. To a school, in some cases, as it seems, is apportioned a trench-mortar. Will this be lodged in a museum subject to the glazy stare of birds and beasts and fishes motionless in dumb surprise at their new companion? Or will it rather be chained up in some yard or court, like a little

Cerberus of the gate; torn from its infernal home, its German Bark now happily mute! Field guns are in a different category, and are respectable company anywhere. Has not a British gun recently at service in St. Paul's taken up its position at the cannon steps? And we are familiar enough with the solid old-fashioned cannon which stand on guard in castle and court, park and terrace. These German newcomers will take their place quite naturally by their antiquated predecessors.

But these trophies of official distribution have not quite the same story to tell. More interesting must always be those trophies which definitely recall some personal exploit, some official occasion, such as the re-captured French flag that hangs in a certain school chapel, and as to souvenirs, one would show anything less intimate than a button, a ribbon, a medal, a miniature, rather than a photograph of a person.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

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G. P. Curry
H. C. Corlison
E. G. Coomes
J. G. Chadwick
Choi Shing & son
J. D. Danby
R. G. Douglass
Look Tin Eli &
family
Capt. S. J. Ed-
ward
W. Eborall
A. L. Fry
P. T. Farrell
Miss Farrell
E. P. Fielding
C. Y. Grootes
Mr. & Mrs. W.
Holley
Master C. Ham-
mes
Mr. & Mrs. C. J.
Hammes
Miss F. Hammes
A. Harrison
H. James
Mrs. J. John-
stone
B. James
P. J. de Kant
Capt. J. Legge
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Capt. A. W.
Rooy
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son
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R. Slessor
R. K. Spencer
Mr. and M.
Stewart a
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C. H. Turner
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Mr. and Mrs.
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Bitting T	S H
Burdie R C	Locke W
Coleman L	McNeill Mr & M
Dietsman Mr & Mrs	D D
EO	Johnson Mr & M
Dreble Mr & Mrs	John
GW	Robinson Mr & J
E G G H	LO
Fairley W L	Robins Mrs C A
Finch Miss D	Scott Robins
Hobbs G F	Steen Mr & Mrs
Hughes T E	Whitman Capt & M
Johnson C & M	W L
Johnson W	Wright Mrs J

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Capt. Allen	Miss Knight
F. B. J. Adams	Sir Ellis Kadoorie
Miss M. Bankes	Lt.-Col. Loring
Major Bird, D.S.O.	D.S.O.
Mrs. N. Beicovitz	Mrs. Loring
Mrs. Bird	W. A. Knight
Mr. & Mrs. A. Beattie	Miss Marsh
Miss F. A. Britton	Lt.-Comdr. and Mrs. Milkashevsky
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O. T. Breakspear	Mr. Morrissey
G. W. A. Butterfield	Miss McEwan
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C. B. Bird	J. Finlay Miller
Mr. & Mrs. D. K. Blair	Mr. and Mrs. J. Martin
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Miss B. Dickson	Miss Rogers
C. J. Davies	Mrs. E. M. Carr
L. J. Davies	
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Col. Aramatoff	Capt. Korostov	
L. Blerrett	W. K. Kapadia	
C. Blashfield	J. H. Kelly	
G. Bell	E. Koops	
A. Bor	Lt. Lepofsky	
Capt. Brjeick	Capt. Lipinsky	
A. B. Basto	J. Van Lam	
J. L. Bomin	F. Lammert	
J. F. Coughlin	S. H. Maye	
C. Cater	Murray	
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Lt. Deakoff	Capt. Popogrensk	
P. Edelclerk	Lee	
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A. B. Jamison	Capt. J. Thomsen	
H. Jamison	G. L. Velleang	
Y. Kanner	Mr. and Mrs. Williamson	
Y. Kanner	Yip	

shareholders, ranging from 30 to 100 per cent., and prices, instead of falling, have been mounting. Thus the livelihood of the working classes has come to be threatened. The Government has failed and still fails to rise to the occasion: Mr. Yamamoto, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, has even announced that every one must look after himself in the matter of income. Apart from the question of the rights of the workers it is now astonishing that they should demand an increase of wages in order to be able to live. The capitalists were not unaware of this: as is shown by their movement for the harmonisation of capital and labour for the propaganda of paternalism and for the establishment of "benefit" societies. But they have failed to prevent the outbreak of strikes. They still cherish the worn-out idea that they are the masters and that the workers are at their mercy. The workers, on the other hand, contend that they have no reason to yield blindly to the commands of the capitalists when they are suffering from the difficulty of living, and to-day they have given vent to their grievances in the form of strikes. Although their grievances vary in some points, they agree in the main point—that of insufficient wages. The employers also differ in their attitude. Most of them concede the demands of the workers. There are very few who do not listen to such demands. So far a State manufacturing company, run by Mr. Asano Soichiro, is the only one which has refused the demands of the workers and is therefore standing idle. It is impossible to discuss the legitimacy or illegitimacy of every strike for an increase of wages, but we believe that on the whole the difficulties can be easily settled.

Tyranny by capital is now a thing of the past, and to-day the legitimate demands of the workers cannot be ignored. The rightness or otherwise of the workers' demands must be judged by the ratio between their demands and the increase in the cost of living. The capability of the business to meet these demands must also be considered. But there are still many capitalists who regard their employees as slaves, an attitude to which the workers cannot consent. They know very well when the capitalists for whom they work are amassing large fortunes, and therefore do not try to claim for an increase of wages when they know that such claims cannot be met. Viewed in this light, the demands of the workers are in most cases legitimate. The wages now paid in Japan are not in proportion to the present great increase in the cost of living which is far greater than in European countries. It is therefore clear that this demand for an increase of wages will never stop until the wages are in proportion to the increased cost of living.

The capitalists take the post of not answering demands on the part of the workers, will demand the industry to increase the wages.

Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

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